The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,077 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L CARTHAGE ...	5813	1000	G. N. Hector	....23rd Aug.
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	....30th "
*L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	..... 6th Sept.
M ASSAM.....	3036	500	W. A. Wheler	....13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	L Orman	.....23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	.....30th "
*L BALLARAT.	4752	970	F. S Tomlin	..... 7th Oct.
M AUSTRALIA..	3934	620	W. J. Nantes	.....14th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA ..	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	..19th August.
HYDASPES ..	2984	500	G. Scrivener	....2nd Sept.
VERONA.....	3116	600	F. Speck	.....16th "
ANCONA.....	3123	600	J. P. Hassall	.....30th "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Aug. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 550, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000 800	.... 20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO...	5,000 800	.....10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	4,000.....	26th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged Bombay to Liverpool with liberty to touch at Marseilles.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt W. Russel.	1st Sept.
s.s. BRITANNIA ...	3089	480	Capt. F. Blight.	20th "
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Captn. Hutchison	5th Oct.
s.s. ROUMANIA ...	3387	480	Capt. J. Harris.	20th "
s.s. ASIA.....	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA ..	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	17th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 10th, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE first-class steamer "CLAN OGILVIE," 2,500 tons, Captain GUARD, will sail from Bombay for Genoa direct, on or about the 20th inst.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For cabin plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Streets, Bombay, August 13th, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD SCALES

IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India :

PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents : M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE English-Built light DOG-CART, nearly new, the property of the late Mr. Calvocaressi.

One second-hand English-built BROUGHAM with patent brake, suitable for one or pair of horses.

One bran new English-built light canoe BAROUCHE.

One circular-fronted new office BROUGHAM.

And some best real MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

(In preparation)

AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

LIFE AND CAREER

OF

DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,

PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU.

WITH

An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.

BY

J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant*.

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents :—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 17, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskeys in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing Customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re.	1 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As.	10 "
PEKOE DUST	"	10 "
SOUCHONG	"	6 "
CONGOU	"	4 "

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMCHUNDER WITHOBA and RUGHUNATH DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindoos, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having Claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, or by way of equitable mortgage or charge on deposit of title deeds (which are stated by the vendors to have been mislaid or lost) or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to my Solicitors, Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER and DINSHA, at their Office, No. 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground, with the houses, stables, and premises situate, lying and being on the northern side of the Cawasjee Patel's Tank Road, opposite to Madhow Baugh, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,100 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1221 and New Survey No. 7479 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. C 6175 and 6475 A, Street Nos. 14, 15, 15,20 and 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, and bounded on the east by a public road leading to Khetwadi, on the west and north by the property of Chunda Ramjee, and on the south by the said Cawasjee Patel's Tank Road, which said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rughunath Damodhur and Ramchunder Withoba.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1887.

DALPATRAM PRANJIVAN,
Purchaser.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundarabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts .....Rs. 5 4 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 15 0
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts. .....Rs. 24 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

PER DOZEN, RS. 36 CASH.

THE delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen.....	Rs.	61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," as above, per dozen...	"	36 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	"	32 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	"	28 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA.
"ALL NEW GOODS."

LIGHT AND DURABLE.

SEASON 1887.

A SPECIAL SHOW-ROOM FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	Rs.	27 0	to	36 0
BEST QUALITY, very durable		40 0	to	50 0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin.....		45 0	to	50 0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials		45 0	to	60 0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing.....		55 0	to	125 0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas...		12 0	to	48 0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin...		38 0	to	44 0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags		36 0	to	56 0
HIDE BAND or Carriage Bags		12 0	to	29 0
COURIER BAGS.....		10 0	to	14 0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather.....		20 0	to	29 0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags		65 0	to	75 0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings		100 0	to	175 0
GENT'S FITTED Bags		75 0	to	150 0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases		19 0	to	40 8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen		5 12	to	8 0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS		6 8	to	20 0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.....		24 0	to	27 0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy		12 8		...
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful.....		17 0	to	28 0

Cash or V. P. P. Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG WAREHOUSE, } BOMBAY.

COUPER AND TOSH,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.

ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,

MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Will never again occur. No reasonable offer refused.

The LIQUIDATOR of

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., Ld., IN LIQUIDATION,

IS READY TO DISPOSE OF

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK

FOR CASH

AT UNHEARD OF REDUCED PRICES.

The public are invited to inspect the goods consisting of FANCY ARTICLES, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, ALBUMS, JEWELLERY, ENAMELLEDWARE TATIONERY by De La Rue, OILMANSTORES, &c., &c., &c.

BARTON & Co., Ld., IN LIQUIDATION

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE

and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of

LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

LADIES' OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

VINO DA TAVOLO

A CHOICE ITALIAN WINE OF Claret Character, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

POONA—Camp and City.

BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE

FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.

All kinds of Boots and Shoes, (Civil and Military) Made in the best style and of FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.

Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AND H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY. Regent House, SIMLA.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "YESSO," arrived from LONDON and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever, and all Claims must be certified to by the Surveyor and sent in within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, or they will not be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1887.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "VICTORIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take Delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th August 1887.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any Claim or Claims against Mr. HURGOVUNDAS BHAGWANDAS are hereby required to make the same known in writing, within a fortnight from the date hereof, to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort, and to produce vouchers on which such Claim may be based.

TYABJI & DAYABHAI.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, on account of the GANESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. FRASER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th August, 1887.

A FEW

GOLD WATCHES, suitable for LADIES or GENTLEMEN, by JAMES McCABE, Royal Exchange, London.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HOLDERS of the DEBENTURE BONDS of the Budniera Manufacturing Company, Limited, who have not yet applied for payment, are informed that the money due to them has been deposited in the Bank of Bombay in the joint names of the Trustees and of this Company.

Holders of such Debentures are requested to apply immediately to the Undersigned for the payment, the Interest on the above Debentures having ceased to run from 14th instant.

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co., Agents.

No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, 17th August, 1887.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS are prepared to receive at their Office, up to 12 NOON, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY for one year, beginning from 1st September 1887.

Specifications of articles of Stationery required may be obtained on application at their Office.

Tenders must be sealed and headed, "Tender for Stationery."

Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs 250; and in case of acceptance of the Tender, a further Deposit of Rs. 250 will be required as security for the fulfilment of the contract.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Bombay, 17th August 1887.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, at 2-30 p m, on SATURDAY, the 20th August 1887, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company, made up to 30th June 1887.

2. To elect Directors in place of those now in office, who retire in terms of Clause 88 of the Articles of Association.

3. To elect Auditors and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may lay before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES & Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 19th inst., the following:—

12 photographic view books of Indore, Ujein, Jodhpore &c. the whole forms very valuable collection of Indian photographs.

47 cases each containing 6 doz. pints Younger's ale.
6 " " " 8 " " " "
9 " " " 8 " " Aitchison's "

Also a collection of photographic albums picture frames, gilt chains and brooches, briar wood pipes, Dresden China ware.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m. sharp.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Tapestry curtains.
Victoria kettles.
Eusen's brown windsor and fancy toilet soaps.
A flour mill by Whitmore and Bunion.
A new imperial billiard table by Thurston.
Two ½ plate photographic sets.
Magic lanterns.
Imitation jewellery.
An ice safe suitable for clubs or messes.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, August 18, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases white handkerchiefs.
2 " " mulls.
5 bales grey T cloth, 7 lbs.
1 broken lithographic press.
1 bale table covers.
7 cases white saries.
15 " coloured prints.
2 bales of G shirtings.
2 " " dhooties.

On account of the concerned
H C M—3 bales damaged gunny bags ex s.s. Umballa.
W G B—3 " " " ex s.s. Nevassa.
T T —1 " " " ex s.s. Nevassa.
F J —2 " " " ex s.s. Lalpoora.
B K —2 bales damaged gunny bags.
25 " Turkey red twist.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 18, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Unclaimed Articles, Watches, Damaged Tea, &c.

Under instructions from the Post Master General, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 1-30 p.m., at their sale-rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, samples of cloth, rough pearls, coat, trouser, quilt, scarfs, canvas, buttons, handkerchiefs, price lists, photos, &c., &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee High Court, and in re Tarmahomed Sulaman, an insolvent, consisting of 2 watches, and buttons.

Also by order of the concerned, and on account of the underwriters landed ex s.s. "Bisagno," B.P.K., 8 small chests damaged tea (2 of powders.)

UNRIVALLED OPPORTUNITY.

SALE of desirable plots of Land on Queen's Road (between Nakoda's bungalow and the French Bridge Road) Chowpatty.

Unless previously disposed of by private contracts, the undersigned will put up for sale on SATURDAY, the 3rd Sept., at 3-30 p. m., on the spot, ten pieces of land admeasuring from 118 to 364 square yards each. The land faces the sea and is admirably suited for building small elegant houses. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, at No. 7, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned.

Nos.	Yards.	Nos.	Yards.	Nos.	Yards.
1	118	5	191	9	309½
2	132	6	208½	10	364
3	157	7	237		
4	168	8	266		

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 18, 1887.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome Hink's patent duplex, hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels, carpets, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 36, Staff Quarters, G. I. P. R., Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved F. P. household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures, oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. G. BOORMAN.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 high caste flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 8 years old, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 strong second-hand mail phaeton, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 draft horse.
1 bay Australian horse quiet to ride and drives.
1 pianquin office shigram.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, opposite H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, first rate oleographs in gilt frame, &c., the property of G. H. FERNS, Esq.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BOOKS.

Under instructions from the liquidators, the Book-selling and General Agency Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Pydhowni Road, opposite the Pydhowni Police Station, the whole of the stock-in-trade, together with shop furniture consisting of legal, medical, classical, engineering, scientific and historical books, novels by eminent authors and many others too numerous to describe, also show cases, cupboards, tables, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view six days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham by "Silk and Son," a handsome strong victoria with removeable coachbox, set of English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. J. JUSSAWALLA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Meadow Street, on the 1st floor of the old *Bombay Gazette* office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of S. A. SAU Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 18, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpatty Police Station bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, rich table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, military saddle with mountings complete, &c., the property of G. LYALL, Esq. The same comprises glassware, dinner and dessert services, plated vegetable dishes, cruet stand, spoons and forks, dining, drawing, pier, camp, writing and dressing and washhand tables, sofa, drawing, easy, low, and dining-room chairs, sideboard, whatnot, hat stand, double cot, almira with mirror door, chest of drawers, ottoman, book case and shelf, wardrobe, military saddle complete, garden tubs with plants, &c.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF 1st AND 2nd CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Rai Bahadoor Bhagvandas Bagla, 200 tons teak squares ex s.s. Nudia

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street Fort opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the same comprises glassware dinner and dessert services, plated cruet and pickle stands, spoons and forks, dining, dressing, writing, pier and washhand tables, conversation couches, drawing room, easy, low, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnots, almira with mirror doors, wardrobe, clothes press, chest of drawers, cots, dressing glass, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sitaram.

100 tons 1st and 2nd class teak scantlings, ex s. s. Culna, Chilka and Byculla.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, opposite Messrs. Morton Majoo and Co., on account of the concerned, handsome table and hanging lamps, wall mirrors, pier glasses, majalica flower vases, tea sets, wall brackets in velvet frames, glassware, dinner sets, filters, breakfast services, perambulators, and variety of sample goods.

The above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D Framjee, the undermentioned valuable machinery.

At the Machinery Depôt, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla, bullock gears and corn separating machines, 12 and 20 ton screw jacks, centrifugal pumps, safety valves, patent couplings, patent blower, patent C engine, cast iron fan (blast) lift force pump, beam splitting machine, set of bilge pump, special pulsometer, hydraulic and pumps, duplex punch, steam valves, planing machine, turning lathe, hydraulic cramp and dog, hydraulic sealing lift, stocks, taps and dice, patent alarum for boilers, ropes blocks, &c.

At the Carnac Bunder Depot:—Crab winches, centrifugal portable pumps, lead melting pan, wrought iron drum and 10 ton travelling crane.

The machinery will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF GOLD JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mrs. Susanah Hemson, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 3 p m. gold jewellery and silver ware consisting of open faced watch with chains, rings, studs, bracelets breast pins, seal masonic jewel, earrings, broaches, locket hair pins scarf rings, &c, silver tea pot with stand, mug., card case, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 18, 1887.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE.—We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

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BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

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We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat .... Rs. 100
Hunting " .... " 110
Cut-hunting " .... " 115

(Two Years' Guarantee.)

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Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus .... Rs. 15
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Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

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Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

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Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

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MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelae of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

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Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens .... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. .... " 2-12 "

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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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OF

THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

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BY

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The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Victoria (s), arrived yesterday from Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Bhundara (s), sailed yesterday for Calcutta.

CHURCH FESTIVAL AT CANDOLIM.—The feast of our Lady of Assumption, titular of the Church of Candolim, Salsette, will be celebrated on Sunday. High Mass will begin at 9 a.m.

STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—Bombay will shortly be revisited by the Stanley Opera Campany, who were so successful here a little over a year ago. They are now performing at Poona. A warm welcome awaits them in Bombay.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF GOODS.—Shiva Oojun was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession three umbrellas, valued at Rs. 3, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how he became possessed of the same. Accused was arrested while endavouring to dispose of the umbrellas at the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, when he stated that he found then at the Mahadeo Baug. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY.—A meeting of the managing committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam took place yesterday forenoon at Mr. Kamruddin Tyabji's bungalow in Khetwady. Deep regret was expressed at the loss of a valuable member in the death of the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim was appointed a member of the committee and joint treasurer of the Anjuman in succession to the deceased gentleman. "It is strongly hoped," says a correspondent, "that Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim will also be appointed a member of the Board of the Port Trustees, which he so well deserves. His appointment to the Port would undoubtedly give general satisfaction."

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Jakey Pedro *alias* Lewis Pedro, a Goanese of ill repute, against whom there was a register of several previous convictions, and who was one of the prisoners who were liberated on the 16th February last, in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee was again yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing into the stable of Mr. P. Hamilton, residing at Clare Road, Byculla, on the morning of the 12th instant, with intent to commit theft. The accused was arrested by Mr. Hamilton's groom while he was loitering about the stables during his absence, and as he failed to account satisfactorily as to what brought him there, he was handed over to the police. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A THEATRE-LOVING CLERK.—Inspector Saunders charged a Hindu lad, named Eswant Atmaram, before Mr. Ryan, with the theft of a watch and chain. The accused, it appears, was a clerk in a mill, and while on a visit to a friend, a confectioner, he took a fancy to a watch hanging on a nail, and pocketed it before leaving. Shortly after his departure, the confectioner missed the time-piece, and suspecting his youthful visitor, complained of it to the police, who subsequently recovered the watch, on certain information given by an actor, a friend of the accused. In defence the accused said he had done it for a joke and pleaded guilty. His Worship, however, thought the little joke came under one of the sections of the Indian Penal Code and convicted the prisoner, whom he had no doubt was led to steal the watch owing to his fondness for theatres and actors, and through them he had probably lost his appointment. A sentence of one month's hard labour was inflicted.

SHARPERS AT WORK.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Dillon charged Shaik Ally Mosdeen and Shemo Jaffer, two noted thieves, before Mr. Ryan, with stealing four silver wristlets, the property of a Marwaree. The accused, it appeared, went to the Marwaree's shop, and pretending to wish to buy some jewellery, asked to see some. The complainant showed them two pairs of silver wristlets, which they appeared to disapprove of, and asked to be allowed to take away a pair to show to a relative. The Marwaree objected, when the accused returned a pair and were about to leave, when the jeweller stopped them and asked for the other. The accused averred they only had been given but one pair, but the Marwaree was too quick for them and laid hold of the first accused, with whom he struggled, and during the struggle one wristlet of the other pair fell from the thief's pocket. The police were summoned, and the thieves were taken into custody. Pleading guilty to the charge, and admitting previous convictions, the first accused was sentenced to 18 months' and his companion was awarded 6 months' hard labour in the common jail.

FANCY BAZAAR—The bazaar got up in aid of the Building Fund of the Victoria High School was opened by H. E. Lady Reay in person, yesterday afternoon. Her Ladyship, attended by Captain Phayre, A.D.C., arrived at the bungalow in which the bazaar is being held (No. 17, Civil Lines,) about 4-30 p.m., and was received by the Rev. and Mrs. Sorabjee, by the latter of whom she was shown round the various stalls. Her Ladyship remained about an hour, making several purchases, and before leaving she expressed to Mrs. Sorabjee her pleasure at what she had seen, adding kind wishes for the success of the bazaar. By the kindness of Mrs. Sorabjee, we were given an opportunity of making an inspection of the rooms before the bazaar opened, and were much struck by the genuine goodness of the things displayed. These mostly consist of fancy-work presented to the energetic superintendent of the school during her recent tour in Great Britain and Ireland, though they also include many articles since made up by the young ladies of the school, and presents from its local friends and supporters. The band of the 12th Bombay Infantry are tootling grily in the compound, and carriages are fast arriving. *Deccan Herald*.

THE KIRKEE HOUNDS.—Thursday last was a most unpromising-looking morning, and only two keen sportsmen from Poona met Captains Ricardo and Holland with the hounds at the 9th milestone on the Bombay road. A move was made up the nullahs in the direction of the "Sisters," but without finding anything, until, near the village of Bojapoor, a fox jumped up and at once went to earth. Crossing the Nasik Road and drawing on, the hounds got away on the line of a deer, which brought them back across the road in the direction of the village, and then turning right-handed took them along at a great pace until whipped off at the village of Chicklee, after a very good gallop. A bye-day on Saturday, at Holkar's Bridge, brought out a good field, and after chopping a jack on the river bank, the hounds were taken up the nullahs towards Yerrowda Jail, at back of which a fine fox was viewed away, and after running a good ring round the jail made straight for the "Sisters." He was viewed again just in front of the hounds, but crossing some heavy plough land, scent unfortunately failed, and he succeeded in making good his point and got to earth amongst the rocks after a most enjoyable gallop. Hounds were out again on Monday, at Bhamburda cross roads, and everybody was glad to see the popular Master with them, having quite recovered from his recent fall. Unfortunately, a blank morning has to be chronicled, as, after drawing along the hills for a couple of hours without success, the order was given for home. The meet to-day will be at Chinchwad Railway station, at 5-30 a.m.—*Ibid*.

PURSUIT AFTER THE DACOITS.—Colonel Wilson, District Superintendent of Police, proceeded on Tuesday to the Juner Taluka to take measures for the apprehension of the notorious dacoit Muria Koli and his gang, who have been giving a good deal of trouble to the inhabitants of the Juner, Khed and Ambegaum Talukas. A reward of one thousand rupees has been offered by Government for the arrest of this gang of dacoits. This should be an offer generous enough to induce the inhabitants to inform the police of the whereabouts of the offenders.—*Ibid*.

THE G. G. MINSTREL TROUPE AT AHMEDNAGAR.—On Saturday evening last, the "G. G." Minstrel Troupe went through a very amusing programme, replete with originalities, under the able leadership of Colr.-Sergt. Repper, stage manager of the G. G. Amateur Dramatic Club, who arranged and carried the whole performance out without a hitch for the three entertainments. The style and colours of the dresses of the troupe were most brilliant, and Cr.-Sergt Repper deserves great credit for the very able manner in which he carried out his tedious duties, &c., as interlocutor. At 9-30 p.m. punctually the "rag" was raised, and exposed to the view of an overflowing house as complete a troupe of Minstrels as could be selected from any station in India, who kept the house in roars of laughter for upwards of two hours.—*Ibid*.

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BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, the following members were present :—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, chairman, Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Portman, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, Javerilal Umiashankar and M. N. Banaji.

THE PINJRAPOLE LAND IMPROVEMENT QUESTION.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji forwarded to the Town Council a copy of his notice of motion which he has addressed to the chairman of the Municipal Corporation, to the effect that the chairman be asked to send for all the papers and proceedings in the case of the ground recently purchased from Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Bharbhoya, for the improvement of Bhuleshwar and Pinjrapole Streets, and that the chairman of the Town Council "be requested to be so good as to stop carrying out the purchase of the land, as the transaction appears to be open to serious objection, considering the extremely high rate paid for the land as against the doubtful utility of the improvement."

The chairman said that as the Town Council was aware, he had been in a minority on this question. But he did not know what the Town Council could now do in the matter after they had passed their resolution, which it was quite within their power to do.

The Acting Commissioner pointed out that the street was very narrow, and that several cases of men having been run over by carriages had taken place during the last year in that locality.

The chairman was curious to know if the accidents had taken place at the particular spot which it was proposed to "improve."

Mr. Sayani said that if the Commissioner had not yet acted on the resolution, it was open to the Town Council to re-consider it.

The Acting Commissioner said that the Corporation had no right to interfere with the decision of the Town Council, and that if individual members of the Corporation, who chose to differ from the majority of the Town Council, were to give such notices, there would be no finality to transactions like the present.

Mr. Khote said he had voted with the minority on this subject, and had opposed the purchase ; but he did not know what could be done now in the matter.

Colonel Merewether proposed that the letter be recorded. He too was one of those who had voted against the purchase ; but he thought that now, as a matter of principle, he should simply record it.

The chairman said that that was exactly the reason why he would second the proposition. As chairman, it was his duty, above that of any other member, to see that the machinery of the Town Council was not clogged. They would see what they must do next, after the Corporation had considered the subject.

The Acting Commissioner observed that as he had said on the last occasion he was perfectly willing to accept whatever decision was arrived at by the majority of the Town Council. He had since communicated with Mr. Walton and taken steps for the acquisition of the land ; and Mr. Mulji must also have been informed from the reports in the newspapers of the purchase which had been sanctioned. Now if their decisions were liable to be upset, he (the Commissioner) did not see how they could work at all.

The chairman suggested that the Commissioner should take no further steps until he had heard of the decision of the Corporation. Of course, the Commissioner would be quite within his rights to act upon the resolution already passed by the Town Council.

Mr. Khote agreed with this suggestion.

The proposition was then carried *nem. con.*, and the meeting adjourned after having transacted some other business which was of no public interest.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Byaley :—

RE NURSEY KESSOWJEE.—Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for an extension for six months of the hearing of the rule *nisi* for a final discharge, which was granted to the insolvent on the 11th August 1886. The insolvent had not been able to serve notices of the rule on all the creditors, and hence the application for an extension of time. His Lordship granted the application.

RE RUTTONSEY KHATAU.—Mr. Manker moved for a rule *nisi* for the withdrawal of the petition, which was filed on the 1st inst. The application was granted.

RE ABDOOL RAHIM BIN NABI KHAN.—On the application of of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

RE HABIBAI *alias* COOVERBAI. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE ANTONE ELLIS CHINAMAN.—The insolvent appeared in person for his discharge. His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had passed through the Court only three years ago, and his discharge was therefore adjourned for four months with protection.

RE RAOJEE JEVANJEE TUNAK.—The insolvent applied for his discharge. His Lordship said he had incurred debts to the extent of Rs. 6,500 without any reasonable hope of being able to repay them ; and that his discharge was therefore adjourned for six months.

RE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE MOOS.—The insolvent, who was employed as a clerk on a salary of Rs. 75 a month, came up for his discharge He had incurred debts to the extent of Rs. 9,900 without a reasonable hope of repaying them ; and his discharge was also adjourned for six months.

RE MEER MAHOMED SAYED AHWAJEE.—The liabilities of this insolvent amounted to Rs. 6,597. He had passed through the Court twice before ; and his discharge was therefore adjourned for eighteen months.

RE ADAM HOOSAIN KHATREE AND ANOTHER.—These insolvents had been living beyond their means, and had incurred debts to the extent of Rs. 5,000. Their discharge was adjourned for six months.

RE ADURJEE FRAMJEE KHOKAWALLA.—This insolvent had obtained the benefit of the Act seven years ago ; and his discharge was now adjourned for four months.

RE WILLIAM ALEX CABRAL.—The insolvent came up for his discharge. His Lordship said he had contracted debts to the extent of Rs. 3,550, borrowed from Marwarees, although he had been in the receipt of Rs. 130 per month. His discharge was therefore adjourned for six months.

RE LALLJEE PURSHOTUM THUCKER.—Mr. Manker appeared for an opposing creditor. There was no appearance for the insolvent ; and his petition was dismissed with cots.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.—The petitions of Ruttonjee Hormusjee Gorawalla, Gunnoo Bapoo, and Henry Adolphus Martin were dismissed for want of appearance.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Jan Mahomed Rogee Khoja ; Jindabai woman ; Richard Owen ; Khamissa Hamir Khatri and others ; Goolam Hoosein Meeakhan Bora ; Hajee Mahomed Hajee Moosa Memon and others ; Mahomed Sher Mahomed Pathan ; Khooshal Hurjivan Joshi ; Rama Yenkaba Ransoobay and others ; Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Carpenter ; Suddoo Suntoojee Malee ; Shaik Mahomed Gomas Shaik Dawood and another ; Jewraj Coorsee ; Dada Mahomed Memon and another ; Esmaljee Fazulbhoy Bora and others ; Dwarkanath Balkrishna ; Moreshwar Nanabhai Vazker ; and Ramcrishna Succaram.

BENGAL.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.—We understand that, of the two members of the Board of Revenue now absent on furlough, Mr. Reynolds will certainly return in October, and remain in India for another year-and-a-half before finally retiring from the service ; but the movements of his colleague, Mr. Cockerell, are still uncertain. It is not, however, by those most likely to know, believed probable that he will return to India.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

MURDER AT MURWARA TEHSIL.—On the night of the 5th instant, a very determined double murder was committed in a village in the Murwara Tehsil by an enraged husband. Having a suspicion of his wife's infidelity, about midnight he unexpectedly returned home from his field and called to his wife to open the door, and with some little hesitation she did so. He struck a light and in an adjoining room discovered his wife's paramour whom he at once attacked with a hatchet and killed, afterwards slaying his wife. He then gave himself up.

EXECUTION AT JUBBULPORE.—Private Ward of the Warwickshire Regiment stationed at Jubbulpore, who shot his comrade Wilks, in cold blood, because he had killed his dog in self-defence, was hanged yesterday morning on gallows erected in front of his regimental barracks. He is said to have expressed contrition for the cruel deed to the Rev. F. J. Clarke, who, for a short time, is conducting the duties of Chaplain at that Station.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

EXCITING INCIDENT AT SEA.—A passenger sends us the following account of an incident which happened on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer M. Meenatchy between Negapatam and Penang :—On the morning of the 22nd instant, at 6 o'clock, a native emigrant fell overboard. Information was immediately given to Captain J. G. Trewin. Great excitement prevailed amongst the one thousand passengers that the ship was carrying at the time. The ship was steaming about 12 knots an hour, and carrying a press of canvas to a strong breeze and flowing sea. The engines were stopped, sails taken in, and the ship brought to the wind, and steamed in the direction that the man fell overboard. As neither man nor life-buoy was seen from the ship, although a man had been sent aloft to keep a look out immediately the information was given, it took some time in finding the exact position, owing to the very high sea running at the time. At last the lifebuoy was sighted, but no man ; a few minutes afterwards the man was seen swimming by himself, and the excitement amongst the passengers was intense. The mail boat and crew in charge of Mr. C. P. Seddon, the chief officer, was lowered, and sent to pick up the poor unfortunate, which happily they did.—*Straits' Times*.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

MR. J. JAMASPJEE, writing from Hongkong, says :—English Yarn is daily becoming more scarce and dear, and dealers have had to fall back upon Bombay Spinnings, which have been in good request during the past fortnight, rates showing a further advance of from 50 cents to a Dollar per bale, owing to small stocks and moderate arrivals, the market closing firm. No. 20s. have been in small supplies when compared with the demand, and values show a further appreciation of 50 cents to a Dollar per bale, the market closing steady and being almost bare of stock. No. 16s. are in full supplies and remain unaltered. Favorite superior chops of Nos. 10s. and 12s. have been in moderate demands and rates may be quoted 50 cents higher than last mail, market closing firm. Superior and desirable Spinnings of Nos. 6s. and 8s. continue scarce and wanted and prices consequently have advanced from 50 cents to a Dollar per bale, with a steady market. Nos. 14s. 18s. 22s. and 24s. continue in pretty much the same position as last advised. During the fortnight arrival 6,365 bales, sales 7,211 bales and unsold stock 9,139 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 1,436 bales and Japan 1,255 bales. It is reported that about 1,500 bales of No. 20s. Superior Favorite Chops have been sold to arrive. Latest advices from Coasts, Shanghai and Japan report a very active business at advancing rates especially in No. 20s., which have attracted most attention, owing to scarcity and dearness of English Threads, whilst the rates for other counts continue unaltered.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. LECKY.

IN the August number of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Gladstone has a short article, in which he replies to some statements made by Mr. Lecky in the July number, as to the dissolution of 1874 and the pledge of 1853 with regard to the Income-tax. Mr. Gladstone distinguishes between the political issue raised and the personal charges with which Mr. Lecky has embittered it ; and, with reference to the dissolution of 1874, says he is not at liberty to enter into the full particulars, but he asserts it is untrue that it was due, in whole or in part, to any personal influence or pressure. While the duty of proposing a dissolution fell to him, the advice tendered to the Crown was tendered by the regular and harmonious decision of the Cabinet. Mr. Lecky's account of the pledge of 1853, which bound Mr. Gladstone not to miss an opportunity of repealing the Income-tax, was that he "joined a Ministry which had promised it should not be permanent." With reference to this, the right honourable gentleman says the Aberdeen Administration, of which he was an original member, had made no promise whatever on the permanency of the Income-tax. The great mission of that Government was to restore finance. The pledge was one wholly conditional on the power to fulfil it. If, as is the fact, says Mr. Gladstone, there was no power to fulfil it before 1874, then this persistent recollection of an ancient debt ought rather to have been regarded by an historian's scrupulosity and purity as a merit than as a fault. Mr. Gladstone then proceeds to give the history of the case as it stood at the election of 1874, and concludes by saying that the sum of the matter is this :—The election of 1874 was not fought between two parties, one surrendering and the other upholding the Income-tax ; but between two parties both approving the repeal, while one of them claimed the additional credit of having been always opposed to the tax. There was nothing novel or peculiar in referring to the nation at an election a great subject of financial readjustment. The Budget of the year was not made known in an address or speech at the election, because such a proceeding would have been wantonly and grossly injurious to the public interest. While each party struggled for its own success, the Liberal party storve to insure that weather it was successful or defeated, the tax should be repealed. The repeal of the tax, however, was only one principal item in a great financial settlement rendered possible by previous reductions, and by a surplus equal to its entire proceeds, which never has recurred, and is I fear, at present most unlikely to recur. In that settlement the means in hand were sufficient to afford needful relief to the trade and general consumption, and to maintain a just balance of charges between property and industry, while public economy would have largely recovered the vantage ground of which the tax has deprived it, and by the removal of a tangled network of man-traps for conscience a great stroke would have been struck on behalf of "sound political morality."

THE ACCIDENT ON THE JUNGFRAU.

WITH reference to the accident on the Jungfrau, in which a party of six Swiss gentlemen, unaccompanied by any guide, lost their lives, Mr. Herbert Nankivell and Mr. J. Wilson write to the *Times*, from the Hotel de l'Ours, Grindelwald, July 22, as follows :—

We spent the evening of the 20th instant at the Bergli Club hut with our guides, Peter Baumann (the younger) and Ulric Kaufmann. There was present also a search party of six Grindelwald guides, who had been unable on account of the stormy weather to proceed that day towards the Jungfrau. We left the hut at 1-30 a.m., the morning being fine and the snow firm, and reached the final Bergschrund at 6 a.m. to find the bridge broken and the Schrund apparently impassible. We were soon joined by the search party, some of whom commenced bravely cutting a pass round the western termination of the Schrund. After an hour's work their efforts succeeded, but as a heavy fog had been formed over the summit of the mountain, and as the pass being cut under an ice cornice, was by no means free from danger, we decided at 7 a.m. to decend. Half-way down the long snow slope Peter Baumann saw an alpenstock fixed in a ledge of snow about 500 yards to our left, under the abrupt eastern precipice, and on proceeding to a patch of snow-field about 120 feet below we found the half-buried remains of the unfortunate victims all lying in an area of about 50 feet square. Word was passed at once to the search party, and we returned without delay to the Club-hut and reached Grindelwald at 5-45 p.m. We cannot close this letter without expressing the earnest hope that the terrible termination of this expedition may not be without warning to those, of whatever nationality they may be, who contemplate the ascent of the higher Alps without guides and without experience. These poor men had gone up from Lauterbrunnen, and had accomplished the ascent only to perish miserably in the moment of their victory.

SOME of the friends of Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.S.I., propose to mark their sense of his public and private worth by placing in the Mayo College at Ajmere his portrait in oils, or a marble bust, as may be most agreeable to himself. A memento of this kind will be generally appreciated in Rajputana, where Sir Edward served for eleven years, during nine of which he was Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara. Colonel C. K. M. Walter, his Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore, his Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore, and his Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, have each subscribed two hundred rupees.

SOME misunderstanding appears to have arisen with regard to the Bengal Commander-in-Chief's order upon the management of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Society. His Excellency has, therefore, published another order in which he states that it was not his desire to interfere with the government of the Association or the manner in which its business had been previously conducted under the rules of the Association, excepting so far as it might be found necessary to bring any branch of the Association which might exist in a regiment, battalion, battery, or depôt, under the cognizance and approval of the Commanding Officer.

MILLINERS IN PARIS.

THE ways and habits of milliners are just now a good deal before the public. The following passage from the *Daily Telegraph's* Parisian correspondence will therefore be of interest :—

While M. Zola's possible production about milliners remains in an embryotic condition, the great realistic writer has been anticipated by M. le Roux, who gives an admirable sketch of the ordinary life and labours of the Lutetian milliner. According to him the ranks of the modistes are largely recruited from schoolmistresses who cannot find pupils, daughters of theatrical people who do not like to expose their children to the perils of the stage, and persons whose parents have come down in the world. Never does the Parisian milliner allow herself to be called an ouvrière. She is, on the contrary, a demoiselle, and the very poorest of these demoiselles would die rather than cross the street like a work-girl, that is to say, without hat or gloves. In some great houses of millinery, dignity is so much thought of that the staircase leading to the modistes' rooms is often marked "escalier des artistes." The apprentice-milliner, who has paid a premium, is allowed to sew wire around hats and to work on old models, while the charity-apprentice, or *modillon*, picks up pins from the floor of the work-rooms, runs errands for the *artistes*, and carries parcels for the firms all over Paris. After about two years' apprenticeship the blossoming *modiste* becomes an *appreteuse*, and earns about £2 per month, eagerly awaiting the while her elevation to the rank of *garnisseuse*. These (the *garnisseusses* are the stars of the profession. They are to be met everywhere looking for hints. They are at first nights in theatres, scanning with close scrutiny the dresses of the actresses who, like Marie Magnier, have a new costume for each scene in which they appear. They attend fashionable weddings at the Madeleine, and even hunt about the bookshops and stalls on the Quays, peering over old-fashioned engravings. Not so well paid as these are the vendeuses, who must have a good deal of tact, an eye for form and colour, and be able to hit off the taste of customers to a nicety. Some of the vendeuses, who speak English in addition to their other accomplishments, receive as much as £120 per annum in good houses. A few of the "sellers" are also employed in soliciting orders for their houses. Milliners are divided into two classes, those in shops and those in apartments or private rooms. The *modiste en boutique* is not a "creator" of fashions, as she generally sends one of her most aristocratic-looking assistants as a customer into the private rooms of the leading milliners, in order to ask for the novelties of the season. Sometimes the trick is discovered, and vengeance is taken in many ways peculiar to the inventive female mind. On one occasion a premiere, or forewoman, from a milliner's shop was indentified by a fashionable Mdme. Mantalini in her rooms, and was locked up in a closet, where she received bread and water for her sustenance, until her mistress had to come, crestfallen and confused, to claim her.

TRAGEDY IN SHEFFIELD.

ON Saturday, July 23, a shocking murder was committed in Montague Street, one of the small streets branching off the Cemetery Road and running down to the Ecclesall Road, Sheffield. The house was occupied jointly by John Henry Stoddart, the husband of the deceased, and his father, Mr J. G. Stoddart. From the statement of the servant girl, it seems that the murderer, on entering the house by the back door, found Mrs. Stoddart in the middle room, and asked for a sack and cord to tie something up in. The woman went down to the cellar to get it, and while she was away he attacked the servant girl with what she believes to be a long pocket-knife. The girl was wounded in the cheek and neck, and in putting up her hands to ward off his blows, received a severe wound on the thumb, and lost a great deal of blood. "Oh, pray come in," she shouted, "a man is in the house, and is murdering the missus and everybody else." The girl having escaped from him, the murderer appears to have attacked Mrs Stoddart immediately on her coming up from the cellar, for she was found lying between the fireplace and the door leading to the cellar stairs, having fallen partly against a hastener which stood before the kitchen fire. So desperate were the blows which had been aimed at her throat that she died almost immediately after help had arrived, and she was found lying in a pool of blood. The alleged murderer, whose name is Henry Hobson, was apprehended shortly after one o'clock by Police constable Ford. Hobson has been in the employment of Mr. Stoddart from 1875 until about ten months ago, when he was discharged. Hobson was quietly walking through Furnival Road, as if he were making his way into Castle Street, when the policeman met him, and was, apparently, the most unconcerned of any of the passers by. At the station the officer formally charged him with the murder of Mrs. Stoddart, and with attempting to murder the servant girl, Florence Moseley. The prisoner's only reply was, "What a caution." Even when he was handed over to the cell-keeper, and was marched off to one of the cells, his colness did not desert him. The motive for the crime is unknown. Hobson was identified by two witnesses as the man they saw leaving the house shortly after the crime was committed.

MR. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

THE *Times* publishes the following letter which Mr. J. Thomson has received from Stanley Pool :—

KINSHASSA, May 28, 1887

DEAR MR. THOMSON,—I avail myself of a little leisure time to redeem my promise of writing to you. As you can imagine, here there is not as a rule much of interest to tell you, but just lately we have had the Emin Bey Expedition under Mr. Stanley, and I am sure you will be glad to know the whole of the party is in most excellent health, and they all seem so interested and earnest in their work that every one feels sure of success. Mr. Stanley had one small fever in the cataract region, but it past off, and on his arrival at Stanley Pool he was the very picture of health. He has cleared the Pool of all steamers, and has been able to go ahead very quickly. . . . The departure of the steamers from the beach at Kinshassa was quite a sight, and everything went off with the smooth exactitude of a machine, not a hitch of any kind occurring. This, of course, was owing to Mr. Stanley's admirable management. Each European had its squad of men with their destinctive flag, and each detachment had its order exactly what to do. The steamers—The Stanley, with the Florida fast alongside, the Peace, and Henri Reid—were at the landing, ready and were loaded the previous night. The next morning, May 1, was the start. The Henri Reid took the now renowned Arab trader and representative of the Congo Free State Tippoo Tib with all his attendants and large female department. The Stanley and Florida then shipped the donkeys under the management of Mr. Troup ; then came the detachment told off for these steamers, and each filed on and took up their places in the most perfect order. Three rousing cheers were given them, and they steamed away. Mr Stanley's own party then boarded the Peace in the same methodical and correct manner. All being ready, we, one and all, wished him "God-speed and safe return," and with three hearty cheers they left the beach. The Peace, however, was not destined to go far that night, for on arriving at the Stanford Expedition Station, I was astonished to see her made fast on my beach. On inquiry I found that an accident had occurred. The rudder post had snapped with the heavy strain on it in trying to pass the little island just here, and round which the current is exceptionally strong. This delayed the steamer till next morning, when they managed to get clear away. I expect my steamer back in three weeks at most, and shall then get more news from them. The departure was a pretty sight, and so different from the usual ones here, where all is noise and confusion. When the Stanley leaves Leopoldville in the ordinary way you would think some huge Atlantic liner was about to cast off. Stanley's arrival at Leopoldville, too, was characteristic ; he had arrived, pitched his tent, and was busy clearing a camp before any one knew it. Mr Troup, whom you know, of course, is my guest at present. He was left behind to bring up all remaining goods. He goes up immediately the Stanley returns. In another two months I shall, I hope, be ready to start up with the Florida, when I shall go on new ground entirely . . . .

THE Gantakal-Bellary line, in its new form of combined broad and narrow gauge with a three-rail track, was opened for traffic last month. It is 32 miles in length and was transferred for 30 lakhs to the Southern Mahratta Company last February. That Company has thus through metre gauge connection with the Bellary-Kistna State Railway. The Gantakal-Nandial section of the Bellary-Kistna line should be opened in the course of the current month, if indeed it has not been declared open within the last few days : the Southern Mahratta Company work this line also. Gantakal has thus become a most important junction. The railway from Nellore to Tirupati, some 86 miles in length, is to be opened next month.

THE BAKU OIL FIELD.

BAKU is an ancient Persian walled city, now many years in the possession of Russia, situated 400 miles south of the mouth of the Volga, and 560 miles east from Batoum, on the Black sea. The surrounding region is sterile and desolate, and the oil district, eight miles north of the city, is the only source of local wealth. Within this district there were last January no less than 465 wells, all opened since 1876 in the "sure-producing area." Of this number, 164 were at that time yielding 58,000 barrels of crude petroleum a day. One well, during the years it was flowing, passed 1,800,000 barrels of oil through an eight inch pipe. Another threw up a column of oil eight inches in diameter to a height of 250 feet, yielding 50,000 barrels a day for the first nine days and 9,000,000 barrels for the month. A third, which was uncontrollable, poured out a stream of oil, mixed with stones and mud, for fifteen days, when it ceased to flow, after having produced 100,000 barrels. Twenty-two wells have produced in the aggregate 7,600,000 barrels, or 345,000 barrels each. Eight others have produced nearly 100,000 barrels each.

The oil from these wells flows through fourteen pipe lines, by sheer force of gravity, to the refining establishments at Baku. Here it is worth from nine to seventeen cents a barrel in its crude state, but has been known to sell as low as three cents. The shipments to European countries, other than Russia, are made by rail to Batoum on the Black Sea, and thence in tank steamers to Hamburg, Trieste, and other ports. The shipments last year were 50,000,000 gallons, and it is estimated they will be 65,000,000 gallons the present year. Most of the Russian petroleum is marketed and consumed in Russia, into which it is carried through the Caspian sea and up the Volga river, and tank cars by rail.

So far there is no indication of the supply of oil furnished by the Baku district diminishing. The wells are all embraced in an area of three or four square miles, and are of an average depth of 500 feet. With deeper boring both the quantity and quality of the oil are said to be improved. Moreover, there is supposed to be a much larger district available for productive purposes when transportation and demand shall call for its utilization. As yet, however, there is no need of opening new wells, since the flow would merely go to waste. Rail rates to Batoum for refined oil are 1½ cents a gallon, and frequently command a premium of 2 and 2½ cents a gallon. The corrective would be a pipe line from Baku to Batoum, to cost from 7,000,000 dollars to 10,000,000 dollars, but the government will only permit its construction under conditions, sixteen in number, any one of which would prevent a person of practical knowledge of the pipe line business from attempting the work. One of these provides that the necessary pipes and reservoirs must be prepared at Russian works and of Russian material. Besides, the faith of capital in the permanency of the Baku oil supply is not so great as that of the well owners.—*Age of Steel*.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, on July 26, Mr. Malcolm Low, M.P., in the chair. The balance-sheet for the year ended Dec. 31, 1886, showed an expenditure of 19,645*l.*, and an income of 10,405*l.*, making a deficiency of 9,240*l.* on the year's transaction. The report stated that the company possessed properties at Wynaad and Colar. At the former place there was a small excess of income over expenditure, which the directors considered as satisfactory and encouraging ; at the latter gold had been obtained which realised 1,117*l.* 12*s.*, and the board shared the sanguine views of Captain Eddy as to the prospects of this property. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred at some length to the working of the mines and the cultivation of the estates which the company had purchased. On the Wynaad property the crops, owing to the want of rain and the low prices of produce, had been a comparative failure, but the yield of gold had been increasing, and they would find the yield for the first six months of 1887 was better than in 1886. In the Colar property the directors had sold the great southern block to the Colar Central Gold Company (Limited). The price was 40,000*l.*, of which 5,000*l.* was in cash, and the remainder in shares. The original price given for this block was 1,000*l.* He spoke very favourably of the prospects of the development of another block adjoining the Mysore reefs, and did not recommend the sale of it, but if it were sold and realised the price of the block already sold it would fetch 7,000*l.* in cash and 70,000*l.* in shares. After expressing every confidence in the ultimate success of the enterprise, he said he could not pretend to answer the question which had been put to him as to why the shares were not so high in the market as they used to be, for he never could understand the mysteries of mining shares in the market, but the intrinsic merits of the undertaking were never higher than at present. Sir Charles Lawson, who had lately visited the different localities, gave a favourable account of what he had seen. Mr. William Abbott said that with the ample resources of the company the undertaking would prove successful. He alluded to a telegram published last week, to the effect that at a depth of 400 feet they had found gold which yielded 3 ounces to the ton of ore, which augured well for the adjacent part of the property of this company. The report was adopted.

A DIFFICULTY ABOUT TWO BABIES.

Two babies in Warwickshire have had a strange adventure. They are aged ten and eleven months, respectively. Their mothers are gipsies, and got into trouble with the police the other day. The gipsy mothers were committed for trial by the magistrates at Rugby. They could not find bail, and were sent to jail at Warwick under charge of an officer. The babies went to Warwick, too, in the arms of their mothers. When the party got to jail the chief warder came to receive his guests. He looked at the warrants and then at the prisoners. There were no babies mentioned in the warrant. He pointed out this to the officer, who exclaimed that the infants were not accused of any crime. Ah! then they could not be admitted to prison. The warder asked the officer to take the innocents back to Rugby ; the officer refused to take upon himself the duties of nurse. Here was a dilemma. Neither of these cautious officials could make up his mind what should be done with the babies. The jailor would not let the officers go until the difficulty could be solved. Late in the evening the Governor of the prison arrived, and a consultation was held. As a result of the deliberations of this council of three, it was resolved to send back the children to Warwick and their mothers with them. The scruples of the jailor and the officers were thus removed. The party returned to Rugby, and arrived there at midnight. Next morning the women appear to have been again brought before the magistrates, and the problem what to do with the babies was attacked anew. The gipsies were asked to allow their children to be sent to the workhouse, but they refused to give their sanction. Finally the mothers were liberated on their own bail, and they and their babies are still in enjoyment of liberty.

INDIAN COMPANIES.

HYDERABAD COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, held on July 27, the chairman, Mr. George Batten, observed that the examination of the Singareni coal-field by Mr. Hughes, of the geological Survey of the government of India, had more than confirmed all that they had been led to expect as to its value. Taking only one tenth of the total amount of coal which the maximum data would show to be contained in the field, Mr. Hughes had estimated that practically there was enough to supply one million tons of excellent coal annually during the period of the company's concession of nearly one hundred years. Pending the approaching connection of the railway with the coalfield, much work had been done to sink shafts and open out underground roadways. Estimates were being made of the cost of establishing ironworks, and, so far as they had gone, they led to the belief that iron and steel could be produced at a cost far below that of any which could be imported. If this view was confirmed no time would be lost in establishing ironworks. Mr. Lowinsky, the diamond expert, had struck the diamondiferous layer at many points, and had satisfied himself that the finding of diamonds in largely paying quantities is a mere matter of time and labour. He had come to England to procure the necessary machinery, and expected to be at work again by next November. Mr. Hughes had ascertained that the auriferous rocks of Mysore extend into the Nizam's territory. The localities are being defined and gold-washing machinery procured. The chairman then referred to other minerals—*e.g.*, mica, manganese, corundum, onyx, &c. The recent questions in the House of Commons had demonstrated the unassailable position of the company, of which the Government of the Nizam had recently purchased in the Stock Exchange one eight of the share capital. At the nomination of the Government, now such a large shareholder, Lord Lawrence had been appointed to a seat on the Board, as well as the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, the Secretary to the Government, who would look after the company's interests on the spot.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued containing the account of the income and expenditure of the British Museum (special trust funds) for the year ending the 31st day of March 1887, and a return of the number of persons admitted to visit the Museum in each year from 1881 to 1886, both years inclusive, and the Natural History department of the British Museum in each year from the date of opening to 1886 inclusive ; together with a statement of the progress made in the arrangement and description of the collections, and an account of the objects added to them in 1886. From this return it appears that the number of visitors to the Museum has sensibly decreased since 1882, when the numbers were 767,402, the number of visitors during last year being 504,391. Of visitors to particular departments, however, there has been an increase, the numbers in 1881 being 197,032, while in 1886 they were 225,071, or more than in any previous year. The visitors to the Natural History Department in 1886 numbered 382,742, as opposed to 421,350 in 1885, and 231,284 in 1881, the date of opening.

A VICISSITUDE OF FORTUNE.

A MAN for two years an inmate of the Eltham (Kent) Workhouse, under the assumed name of Wilton Loward, has just died suddenly from heart disease. He was evidently by birth and education a gentleman, and his conduct while in the workhouse had been most exemplary. He spoke Hindustani, French and German with fluency, and was equally well acquainted with Greek and Latin. His own account of himself was that he was of good family, and that at one time he was in possession of a considerable fortune. For many years he served in India as an officer in the East India Company's service, and retired with a pension. Later on in life, having lost his fortune through injudicious investments in mines, he commuted his pension, and was equally unfortunate in speculating with the amount he received. At Constantinople he was seized with paralysis, which incapacitated him from work, and, coming home, he stopped at several watering places, until he became destitute at Folkestone. He seems, to have exhausted his friends, and he had no other resource but to obtain an order for the workhouse from the relieving officer. At that time he was elegantly dressed. His manners and bearing were always corteous and dignified. He refused money gifts when offered him, and had a great horror of dying a pauper. He carefully concealed his name, his reason being, he said, that he expected to come into a small estate, and he should not like it to be known that he had been an inmate of a workhouse. At his death his linen was found to be marked with an earl's coronet, and he has left a will, but no clue to his identity.

"VENUS IN CONVULSIONS."

PROFESSOR PIAZZI SMYTH, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, has sent the following note to a correspondent with reference to a paragraph published under the above head in our columns :—In reference to the newspaper paragraph you send, I am astonished at persons of some rank in society, one of them probably a laureate of competitive examination, speaking of the places and movements in the sky of any of the heavenly bodies in terms of linear measure, as feet and yards, instead of angle. The whole party therefore must be set down as a most ignorant set, quite unfit, unable, and unworthy to describe any unusual natural phenomenon with exactness and efficiency in minute details. What they have described is, however, quite enough to assure me that they merely saw Venus over and within the influence of some upward current of hot air, not very far off, and altering the refraction of the atmosphere momentarily up and down and right and left, in the anomalous manner common to imperfectly mixed masses of hot and cold air in active relative and absolute movements ; the consequent apparent movements, breakings-up, scatterings, and reunitings again of luminous heavenly objects seen through these diverse and changing media between being somewhat assisted and varied by peculiarities of both eye and mind in continuing effects or impressions once begun.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE AMERICAN MINT.

THE Director of the Mint at Washington reports the gold produce for 1886 to be 35,000,000 dols., being the largest of any year since 1880. Silver is put at 51,000,000 dols. coinage value, but the real commercial value at only 39,000,000 dols. California is no longer the first or second in rank of production of precious metals, the first being Colorado with 20,000,000 dols., and the second Montana with 17,000,000 dols. Texas appears for the first time as a silver State. Nearly 80,000,000 dols. of gold was deposited at the American mints during the year, of which 30,000,000 dols. was in foreign coin and bullion. The coinage amounted to 4,730,000 pieces of gold, valued at 28,945,000 dols. ; 38,000,000 silver dollars ; and nearly 21,000,000 minor coins. During the year the export of gold almost exactly balanced the import ; of silver there was a net export of 9,333,000 dols. The existing coinage is calculated by Director Kimball to amount to 500,000,000 dols. gold and 324,000,000 dols. silver. Counting bullion in the hands of the Government, the Treasury has either coined or has in stock gold and silver to the amount of 973,000,000 dols. The entire monetary circulation of the United States is given at 1,880,000,000 dols., of which 1,000,000,000 dols. is paper and the rest hard money ; but of the paper currency one-fourth is of gold and silver certificates of deposits of the actual metals, and 650,000,000 dols. is of greenbacks and national bank notes. Less than 1,000,000,000 dols. is in actual circulation, the rest constituting the Treasury and bank reserves, or the working machinery of the financial system.

THE GERMAN SPY SYSTEM.

PARIS, July 23.—Colonel Villaume, the military attache to the German Embassy at St Petersburg has commenced an action against the Russian journal *Novo Vremya* for having accused him of being the organiser of the Germrn system of spies in France, and of directing a similar organisation in Russia, and the case is taking a somewhat sensational turn. One of the directors of the *Novo Vremya* has just arrived in Paris to obtain proofs of the statements made respecting Colonel Villaume and his connection with the German spies in France. The director has seen both M. Rouvier, the Premier, and M. Flourens, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a view to obtain permission from the Government for certain French officers to give evidence in the action. It is known that a short time ago a civil servant, named Kyrolles, employed at the War Office, was discharged. It is stated he had betrayed official secrets and documents to the German Embassy. A short time after the discharge of Kyrolles Colonel Villaume was transferred from the German Embassy at Paris to that at St Petersburg. The *Novo Vremya* is consequently asking that the officers who were employed at the Ministry of War at the time of the Kyrolles affair may be authorised to give evidence. The present Government has refused to give this authorisation, and the director of the *Novoe Vremya* has now proceeded to Clermont-Ferrand to repeat the request to General Boulanger, who was Minister of War at the time of the discharge of M. Kyrolles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr E J Burton is permitted to resign H M's Ben Civil Service, from 30th Aug 1887.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Col Sir R G Sandeman, KCSI, Resident of the 2nd Class and Govr-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan, is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st class and Govr-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan, from 19th June 1887.

Col Sir O. B. C. St. John, KCSI, Resident of the 2nd Class and Offg Govr-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st Class, and as Govr-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan, from 19th June 1887, during the absence on furlough of Col Sir R G Sandeman, KCSI, or until further orders.

Consequent on the return of Maj E A Fraser, Additional Pol Agent of the 1st Class, to his substantive grade of Pol Asst of the 1st Class, the following reversion is made in the Graded List of the Pol Dept from 3rd June 1887 :—

Capt H L Ramsay, from Pol Asst of the 1st Class, to Pol Asst of the 2nd Class ; but to continue to officiate as a Pol Agent of the 3rd Class.

Capt A M Muir, from Pol Asst of the 2nd Class, to Pol Asst of the 3rd Class ; but to continue to be a Pol Asst of the 1st Class, sub *pro tem*.

Maj E A Fraser, Pol Asst of the 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as a Pol Agent of the 2nd Class, from 4th June 1887.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr C S Bayley, C S, Offg Pol Agent of the 3rd Class, the following reversions are made in the Graded List of the Pol Dept, from 27th June 1887 :—

Capt C Herbert, from Offg Pol Agent of the 3rd Class, to Offg Pol Asst of the 1st Class.

Lieut W R C Stratton, from Offg Pol Asst of the 1st Class, to Offg Pol Asst of the 2nd Class.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

NEW MUSIC.—Polka, "The Dawn of Day," by P. SCOTT, to be had at ROSE and Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a PIANO TEACHER, three lessons a week, male preferred. Apply, stating lowest terms, to " M ," care of this paper.

WANTED, a thoroughly Practical Native WEAVING MASTER, of long experience, for the Cooria mills. Apply to Messrs, B. and A. HORMARJEE.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN are showing a Choice Assortment of New and Elegant Millinery, Charming Shapes in Hats and Bonnets. East Street, Poona; Apollo street, Bombay.

CHATEAU PALUGYAY, Red and White.—A fresh consignment of these well known Hungarian Wines just received. Price Rs. 17 per dozen quarts, Rs. 18 per 2 dozen pints.—P. MORRIS, 10, Medows Street.

JUST OPENED.—A large Assortment of Fancy Goods and Toys, specially ordered for the Poona Season, and are now on view at our Fort Branch. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

PER S. S. HUZARA received a handsomely finished, side light miniature size circular-fronted BROUGHAM, by W. Watson, constructed on the most improved principles, light in draught and suitable for one horse. Also some second-hand English-built BAROUCHES by Morgan and Co. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Byculla.

LAX, the popular APPETISER and Tobasco Sauce, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, at MAZAGON, the Premises known as the ROYAL HOTEL, Dockyard Road. Apply to A. F. SOUNDY, Fort.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

MRS. H. POWELL, Lady Monthly Nurse, having occasion to go up-country frequently, requests that letters for her be addressed to General Post Office.

TO LET, Upper-storied Bungalow, Tardeo, suitable for Parsee Family. Rent moderate, within easy reach of Railway. Apply to L. N. Banajee, High Court.

JUST LANDED, ex. s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a fine Sound young Stylish Grey Arab, 6 years old, 15 Hands, goes in Harness and Saddle, a first trot and quiet. *Price Rs. 375.* Apply to MAX MINCK, 7, Hornby Row.

WANTED URDOO COMPOSITORS for a Newspaper printed in Urdoo. Apply with testimonials, stating pay expected, to MANAGER, *Deccan Times*, Secunderabad, Deccan.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

SPECIAL VALUE in Umbrellas, Cashmeres, Shoes, Hats, Flowers, Parasols, offered now by us to make room for New Season's Goods.—The CASH BAZAAR Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE of all kinds made to order, from English designs, at short notice, by a staff of trained carpenters. Designs made to order. NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 22 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250. At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in the following sizes, 12 ft. by 9 ft. 13½ ft. by 10 ft. and 15 ft. by 12 ft. Specially wove in one piece. Prices moderate. Apply J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers, Rs. 13-4. Also Patent Oxford Shoes, Rs. 11. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE, CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, RARE QUALITY, from JOHN MATHER & SON, GLASGOW. shipped by DANIEL & Co., London, Rs. 24 per doz. nett. IMPERIAL OLD, SUPERIOR QUALITY, Rs. 18 per doz. nett. Sole Agents, R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Military Square, Bombay.

G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. CAMPAIGN WATCHES, Keyless Crystal Case, unbreakable Plate Glass, our own Manufacture, is the Champion of good watches at a low price, elegant and durable. Rs. 10. Honestly built and Guaranteed for 3 years. Will give you no trouble.

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PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

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IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ lower at 101⅛, while French Rentes in Paris had improved ¼ to 107½. Indian Government Securities, both Sterling and Rupee, were as previously quoted, and in Indian Exchange Bank shares the only alteration reported is a decline of 10s. in Chartered.

The London General Produce markets yesterday were, so far as concerns Bombay, without movement of any kind.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, with Americans to arrive 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, but the day's sales were only estimated at 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats, while spot prices show a decline of 1-16d. in all grades of Dholleras and ⅛d. in Good Westerns, which latter as we suspected should have been reduced not advanced ⅛d. on the previous day. In New York prices both for ready Cotton and futures were unaltered.

The Bombay market for the staple continues dull, but not worse than it has been for some days past. For Export we hear of a line of Good Westerns having been bought at Rs. 170, and the mills have taken for local consumption about 700 bales Julgaum at Rs. 171 to Rs. 174, 400 bales Bengals at Rs. 148 to Rs. 153, 200 bales Dhulia at Rs. 156½, and 50 bales Cutch at Rs. 187 per candy.

WHEAT remains depressed with considerable pressure to resell on the part of holders. Some ready Ek Dhani, 91 per cent., has changed hands at Rs. 4-2-6 per cwt. but for the moment there is almost more being done for local consumption than export.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	352	bales.
Wheat	2,425	cwts.
Linseed	370	"
Rapeseed	1,068	"
Gingelly	667	"
Popyseed	488	"
Groundnuts	2,511	"

FREIGHTS are being made rather firmer again, and quotations are generally advanced 1s. 3d. per ton. The s. s. Rosario has been fixed for Trieste and Venice, September loading, at £1-8-9 for Seeds, £1-11-3 for Cotton, payable here at 2s. exchange; and the the s. s. Clan Grant has been put on for Spanish ports at 19s. per ton, September loading, about 2,000 tons having been booked in each case. Speculators have given out shipping orders for Dunkirk, September loading, at 17s. 6d. per ton. Tha following are about current rates:—

		Cotton
Liverpool	Ready	18s. 9d.
London	"	15s. Weight Old Scale
Continent or Open Charter	"	17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.
Havre	"	16s. 3d.
Dunkirk	"	17s. 6d.
Antwerp	"	17s. 6d.
Marseilles	"	17s. 6d.
Genoa	"	17s. 6d.
Trieste, Venice	"	30s.

EXCHANGE.—As usual on Wednesday, we have had a very limited business doing in Sterling today, but the tone nevertheless has been very steady indeed, almost firm, owing to the support afforded by Calcutta. Bank telegraphic there for January-February delivery has been done, it is said, at 1s. 5d. per rupee, almost 1-16d. above the quotations here. In fact there is no firmness here, but what is derived from Calcutta advices. The closing quotations for ready Bills are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d. to 1s. 5d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·81½	"

Extra allotments of Council Drafts on Calcutta and Madras were made in London yesterday of 2 lakhs in Bills at 1s. 5 1-32d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but firm at Rs. 97 15-16 for Fours, and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are very steady, but the fluctuations in values are few and unimportant. In Spinning Mills, Coorla and Oriental are Rs. 5 lower, while Manockjee Petit and Queen are Rs. 5, Ripon Rs. 10 per share higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	770
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	£48
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 / 250		5 pct.	122

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,800

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10	130
	750	200	150	p. ct	120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	375		165	nil.	90
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	113
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,825
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	707½
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	76
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10		Re. 11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		12
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	65
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs. 5	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	Rs. 14	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	92
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Flour Mills	2,000	125	125	nil.	55
M. M. Mody & Co	1,600	200	200	11 p.c.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 51	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 14	117½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,425
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	–	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	360
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	610

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

REYNOLDS—August 16, at Baroda, the wife of Playford Reynolds, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAW—August 9, at Benares, the wife of William Craw, of a son.
HANDLY—July 19, at South Sea, the wife of F F Handly, C S, of a son.
PRICE—August 11, at Moghal Sarai, the wife of W Price, of a daughter.
SHAW—August 15, at Mackay's Gardens, Nungumbaukum, the wife of W S Shaw, of a son.
TIPPETTS—August 11, at Cannanore, the wife of H Tippetts, S Coorg, of a son.
TODRICK—August 13, at Ghazipur, Mrs W M Todrick, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—RYLAND—August 10, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev C S Harrington, M A, James Morrison Anderson, to Kate Margaret Ryland, youngest daughter of W H Ryland.
WOOD—FOSTER—August 6, at Gorakhpore, by the Rev H Stern, George Arthur Wood, Barrister-at-Law, son of the late John Wood, Esq, of Offerton, Cheshire, to Florence Isabelle, daughter of the late E Foster, Esq, District Superintendent of Police, N-W P.

DEATH.

CROYDON—August 12, at Simla, of spleen and bronchitis, Arthur Graham, second son of Assistant Apothecary W Croydon, S M D, aged 5 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1887.

WE hear that the mercantile community of Rangoon is and long has been deeply displeased with the delay of the Supreme Government in reforming the present judicial arrangements and in creating the much desired High Court or Chief Court of Burma. The addition of a vast territory to the old limits of the Province renders the requirement more urgent. The new Districts cannot long be administered judicially by amateur Judges, superintended by the Chief Commissioner's Secretaries, who, besides being amateurs, are not obliged to sit in public. If a statesman ought to look ahead and provide against dangers to come, this duty is daily becoming more important. Great trading concerns like the Bombay-Burma Company, or the Bank of Bengal, which has an agency at Mandalay, will never rest content with the decrees of the existing judiciary, but will, when the amount at stake is large, apply to the Government of India for review, or lodge their appeals with the Privy Council at Home. The number of memorials and reports which now barricade the discussion of the formation of a High Court must be a most wearisome annoyance to the Legal Member of Council at Calcutta. A series of special pigeon holes is devoted to them, and the public burden is increased twice a year by the charge for carrying the enormous load to Simla and back. They begin with the proposals of the judges for a High Court, which Sir Charles Aitchison supported. That scheme was discarded, and another was drafted by Mr. Justice Jardine, which it is rumoured the Supreme Government has sanctioned. But as some delay occurred from financial troubles, the Bar and the Chamber of Commerce made special representations to the Viceroy: the Bar seized the occasion of Lord Dufferin's visit to explain the whole matter to him orally and in writing from their professional point of view. They objected to having Rangoon under a Recorder, and the Mofussil under the Judicial Commissioner, because as each Judge was independent of the other, they passed inconsistent decisions, so that when a man drove out of Rangoon, where Mr. Wilkinson was supreme, into the neighbouring woods, which were under Mr. Jardine's law, he came under a different regime of decisions—for example, about gambling or divorce. In the woods he might gamble in certain games held by Mr. Jardine to be legal, but he found divorce to be unattainable. Whereas the moment he took up as abode in Rangoon, a Burman could get a decree to break the matrimonial tie. Even a wife was held in Maikhin's case entitled to this relief, where the husband squinted or had a long nose. The Recorder recorded about her in these terms:—"The woman merely wants her divorce for caprice, for she says she does not like the man's face; he is certainly not prepossessing. There does not appear to be any real ground for divorce, but as the plaintiff insists, the Courts cannot refuse it." So she got it. It is true that this doctrine has since been over-ruled as a *non-sequitur*, and also that a new law has been passed about gambling. But other inconveniences remain, and the local Bar demand that four judges be appointed, of whom three should be practising Barristers. They have also objected to the practice followed by the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta, where Civilian Judges sit on the Original side. The merchants on the whole take the same view of the situation, and the Government of India has been put in a difficult position in this matter, and the whole scheme has been delayed *sine die*. It is doubtful whether the Civilian members of the Viceroy's Council will approve of the barristers' proposal, and it may be taken for granted that the High Court of Bengal will not support the deviation from their own practice. The question whether those barristers who practice as solicitors should be eligible has not been raised.

While this professional rivalry or jealousy is to be regretted in the interests of the trade of the port, the observer of men and things must feel a pleasure in noting the excellent working of the representatives of all the professions, services, and religious communities in the Educational Syndicate. Rangoon has been compared to the Tower of Babel, because of the great number of different languages and dialects spoken there, as anybody may see who attends the Magistrate's Court. Now it is an Italian or Spanish sailor who is in trouble, again a Red Karen or a Shan, or a Chinese who only understands the dialect of Amoy, or a Telegu or worst of all a Tamil from Madras, who is placed at the Bar and demands an interpreter. The same misunderstanding of speech which often leads to the quarrel is a source of trouble when the case comes up for trial. In a minor degree the Council Hall of the Syndicate used to witness similar scenes, but more the result of clashing interests or opinions than of confusion of tongues. One of the local papers went so far as to recommend that the lobbies should be got ready for the fighting of duels, and even went to the expense of a wood engraving, illustrating the accommodation required. Doubtless the language was sometimes provoking, as when the president compared the Director of Public Instruction to an old pair of breeches which had become too small and tight for the young and growing Province, or when another learned man by a sly slip of the tongue or pen changed the "In" into "Ob" when dealing candidly with the same high official. However these Parliamentary essays were usually taken with good humour; all the members felt that they added to the interest and importance of the debate; and took good care that these pleasantries and inuendoes should be faithfully reported, so that the Syndicate proceedings soon became the only part of the *Government Gazette* which the world in general took the trouble to read. This time of warfare, like the Great Rebellion and the Revolution, is now admitted to have been a necessary stage of progress: like Laud and Wentworth, the officials fought till they were beaten, and having retained both their heads and their seats, have accepted the march of events. Many of them joined in subscribing to a testimonial to the Vice-President, Bishop Bigandet. For six years the Syndicate has been the virtual authority on all matters of education: and it is probable that it will soon become a University. The sixth anniversary of its institution occurs about the end of this month. In this long period some of the most active members, like the Rev. Dr. Bennett and the Rev. Dr. Vinton, have passed away. Mr. Justice Jardine went to Bombay, and Colonel Sir G. Scott Moncrieff to Egypt. Mr. Hordern, Dr. Forchhammer and the Rev. Dr. Marks still remain. It is thought that the present Chief Commissioner, who in some respects differed from Sir C. Bernard in his policy, would do a graceful act in presiding at the anniversary, and that the never-ceasing and eminent services of Dr. Marks might in this year of Jubilee receive some sort of acknowledgment as the great library which is open to all comers, the endowments which are now vested in the Board, the College of Arts which is under its control, and the successful management of the examinations for the office of Advocate, for the Subordinate Public Service, for the Teachers' Examination and for the Departmental Standards, &c., are due very much to his initiative and his incessant attention. It is true that the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, but this was long before the creation of the Educational Board and on account of his eminent services as a missionary, and his learning in the native languages and customs. He it was who gave the impetus to the erection of the See of Rangoon, and his varied activity and capacity were again displayed as a Municipal Commissioner, as the energetic chaplain of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, and as the trusted guide of the poorer Europeans and Eurasians in divers guilds and associations. With all this he has imitated the ecclesiastics of the Middle Ages in his respect for, and encouragement of learning and scholars, and would naturally be thought of as one of the few competent to foster the University, if ever established, as Vice-Chancellor. But after all Dr. Marks is only one instance of the kind of men to whom the Syndicate has given a career and a prominence, and whose training in the churches and charities of the City has during the last six years been applied in a wider and more secular sphere to the best interests of the people, and without reward.

IT has recently been recorded more than once, as a sign of the administrative vigilance of the rulers of a progressive native State, that the Prime Minister—and on one occasion the Ruler himself—has paid what is called a visit of inspection to the High Court, or to the Chief Court of one of the districts through which he happened to be passing. No one would suggest that there is anything in the structural, still less in the forensic, arrangements of our own High Court that invites the vigilance of the Executive. These, as we all know, are perfect, or at all events they invite no such interference with the independence of the Judicature as a visit of inspection by an august inquirer might seem to involve. But we do not suppose that Mr. Crawley-Boevey, for instance, would feel that the dignity of his Court was endangered if the Governor or a Member of Council were to look in some fine morning—*incognito*, it might be—just to see if he and those who are associated with him in the administration of the law had aught to complain of in the provision that is made for their comfort and convenience. It would of course be preaching to the converted to endeavour to impress upon the Government that the Presidency Magistrate's Court would in this respect be a discredit to any mofussil station. We know, and they know, of no cutcherry which is so ill-adapted for its purpose as the miserable building in Hornby Row which does duty for a Presidency Magistrate's Court. They have recognised its manifold discomforts in beginning—but only in beginning—to build a worthier Court on the Esplanade, and if we call their attention to the matter now it is only in the hope that they may recognize that the defects of the present Court are such not only as to warrant the erection of a new Court, but as to necessitate its prompt completion. A *cause celebre*, like that which yesterday tempted the Hindu community to cram the Chief Magistrate's Court to an extent quite incompatible with the comfort, the convenience, and even the health of those who had to assist at it, would be something of a public benefit if it were to direct attention anew to the necessity of hastening forward the erection of the new Courts which have for some time past presented themselves on the Esplanade as the promise, and nothing more, of better things. It is all as we know, a matter of finance. The new Courts are to cost four lakhs. A lakh and a half have been spent upon them, and the builders will find bricks for the rest of the work when the Public Works Department can find the rupees for it. The excuse for the delay in completing this most necessary work is found in the condition of Provincial Finance. But if the Supreme Government have the same to tell us of our Public Works Budget as they lately told us of our Educational Budget, things are not quite so bad as they seem, and it might be possible, despite hard times, to find the means for completing the new Courts. The Hornby Row Courts, as any one may see who will spend five minutes in them, ought not to be retained for another three years—as we are told they are likely to be—and we suspect that if the Bombay Government were to devote its attention to the subject it would soon find ways and means of hastening the completion of the new Courts, and of relieving those who have to labour in the old ones of an intolerable nuisance.

THERE is evidently some error in the telegram relating to the Manifesto and declaration of independence of Prince Ferdinand. On August 12, that Prince issued a Manifesto in which he declared that he would devote his whole life and happiness to secure the welfare of Bulgaria, and that he trusted to the nation to support him in that undertaking. This was not a "declaration of independence," but it undoubtedly implied a disposition to place the rights of the Bulgarian nation above the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin. On the 16th instant, four Powers, England, Italy, Austria and Turkey, recognised Prince Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria, but under reservations, the nature of which has not been stated. Doubtless the chief reservation was the right of the other Powers under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin to be consulted before the recognition accorded takes any practical effect. The attitude of Germany and Russia in respect to Prince Ferdinand's pretensions, shows clearly that there was good reason for such a reservation if it were made, as it probably was. It is officially announced that the German Government regards the Manifesto as involving a violation of the Treaty, and on that ground cannot contemplate it without disapproval. Russia has protested against the action of the Prince, and asks the other Powers to join her in that protest. Nothing is said of the attitude of France; but that Power will certainly act in concert with Russia, which was her co-partner in applying pressure to the Sultan and England in the matter of the Anglo-Egyptian Convention. Germany and France, taking the side of Russia, the position of Prince Ferdinand becomes hopeless. The other four Powers were precipitate in giving him even a *quasi*-recognition, until it was seen whether Russia would accept him as Prince of Bulgaria. The necessities of the situation are so clear that there is nothing left to Prince Ferdinand but to climb down. The ruling facts in regard to the Bulgarian question are that Prince Bismarck has again and again declared that Russia has a free hand in Bulgaria; and that Austria, single-handed, or even in alliance with Italy, cannot fight Russia with any prospect of escaping from a disaster greater than that which she experienced at Sadowa.

THE Freemasons at Secunderabad are arranging to do honour to Sir Henry Morland. "Lodge Morland" will present him with an address of welcome.

MR. KARRIMBHOY EBRAHIM is a candidate for the vacancy on the board of the Port Trust, caused by the death of Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. Mr. Karrimbhoy is a merchant trading largely with China and other places on the coast, and is a prominent member of the Khoja community.

MR. R. RAGOONATH ROW, Dewan of Indore, asks us to say that a person who goes under various fictitious names is using his name for the purposes of cheating. The last scene of his exploits was Benares, and he is now said to have gone to Lucknow.

A REPORT from Lucknow states that 10,332 deaths from cholera alone have occurred in the Barabanki district during the three months ending August 3rd.

PREPARATIONS on an extensive scale are being made for Sir Steuart Bayley's visit to Durbhunga.

IT is reported that the *fiat* has gone forth that all future admissions to the superior grades of the Bengal Police shall be by competitive examination.

COLONEL BANNERMAN, Governor-General's Agent in Central India, returns from Bhopal to Indore, after a brief visit, without going on to Gwalior.

INDIA now imports annually about £25,000,000 worth of cotton goods and yarns, and exports about £14,000,000 of raw cotton.

FROM the Ruby Mines comes the news that revenue, collected at 30 per cent *ad valorem*, is coming in satisfactorily, and will likely greatly exceed Messrs. Streeter's bid; so that already the folly of giving leases without knowledge of the circumstances is apparent in this case.

A GIRL in Hyderabad, sixteen years old, pretends to be possessed of a god. "Numbers of superstitious people go to ask some boon or other from her, making rich offerings. She first exposes her open hand, then closes it, and when she opens it again flowers, fruit, &c., appear as if she created them. Many persons, especially women, flock to her every day to consult her, after propitiary offerings."

IT is not improbable, according to the *Deccan Times*, that his Highness the Nizam may visit England next year. His Highness has long desired to do so, but circumstances have prevented him from fulfilling his wish. Should his Highness go, as the first of the native Princes of India, he may rely upon being very warmly welcomed.

HIS EXCELLENCY ASSAM JAH BAHADUR is winning golden opinions by the assiduity and industry with which he is discharging the functions of his high office at Hyderabad. His Excellency's work, says the local paper, commences before six in the morning, when he holds a durbar for Jamadars, Mudsubdars and other State officials, and terminates with sunset. Secretaries and others are received punctually at the hours appointed for their audience, and are charmed with the earnest and patient manner in which the Nawab examines the work of their departments. "In this respect, as well as his courteous and kindly reception of all who visit him, whether on State business, or regarding their own private affairs, the Minister resembles the late Sir Salar Jung, whose success and popularity were largely owing to those admirable characteristics."

THE value of gold imported into this country during the first three months of the current financial year was Rs. 59,68,292, and of that exported Rs. 3,93,844. The value of silver imported was Rs. 2,47,52,906, and of that exported Rs. 26,11,640. This leaves a balance of imports of both metals of Rs. 2,77,15,714. The assay value of coins and bullion received at the Indian mints in the said three months was Rs. 2,61,50,462, and of that coined and examined Rs. 2,51,17,347.

THE labours of the members of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission in Madras terminated on Monday, so far as the taking of evidence is concerned. Sir Charles Turner, the President, will remain in Madras for some time longer in order to look over the proofs of the evidence given in Bombay and Madras, which is being printed in the Government Office there. He will then proceed to Simla.

THE railway authorities hope to run trains over the new bridge at Benares by the middle of next month. Passenger trains will be drawn by engines, goods trains will be hand-shunted. It does seems rather odd to run trains in advance of the opening ceremony, but the Company are eager to see their masterpiece utilised at the sacrifice of the usual official decorum and etiquette. As at present informed, the opening ceremony is fixed for the 9th of November, the birthday anniversary of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The bridge will be named "The Dufferin," and the inagural ceremony will be preformed by the Viceroy, who will be assisted by our present and future Lieutenant-Governors, Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Auckland Colvin. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares undertakes the entertainment of the many guests, amongst whom will be the Director of the Railway Company, who will come out to India specially for the occasion.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, one of the best gentlemen riders in India, is reported to have purchased Redskin in England, presumably with a view to winning the Viceroy's Cup. Redskin is by Cornelian out of Slander, and is now a 5-year old. He ran once as a 3-year old, winning the Esher Stakes of 726 sovereigns at Sandown. Last year, when belonging to Lord Durham, he won an all-aged Selling Plate, 5 furlongs, at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, and was bought in for 510 guineas. He also won the Middlesboro' Handicap (5 furlongs) at the Stockton Meeting last August, carrying 7st. 4lbs.

A REMARKABLE instance of devotion on the part of a Chinese woman is reported in the *Peking Gazette*. She was betrothed at the age of 21 to a literary undergraduate, who died shortly before the day fixed for the marriage, and on receipt of the mournful tidings she wept bitterly and vowed that she would never marry another. She is now 29 and still leads a maiden's life. "There is no prescribed rule in such cases," says the official organ of the Chinese Government, "as to the number of years, and the matter being one for the exclusive decision of his Majesty, the memorialist ventures to submit for favourable consideration the application which had been made to him for permission to erect an honorary portal in the lady's honour."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY AND BULGARIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.

The semi-official *North German Gazette*, in an article published to-day, regards Prince Ferdinand's Manifesto as a Declaration of Independence involving a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, which Germany cannot contemplate without disapproval.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

St. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.

Russia has addressed a strong protest to the Powers against the action taken by Prince Ferdinand, and urges them to join her therein.

Aug. 17.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* considers the assumption of power by Prince Ferdinand an audacious attack on the rights of Europe, and a flagrant breach of the Treaty of Berlin. Should the other Powers admit this, can it be supposed that Russia would consider herself bound to uphold the remainder of the Treaty.

ZOBEHR PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.

Zobehr Pasha has started for Egypt.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Aug. 17.

The Chief Commissioner left for the Chindwin Valley on the 16th, and returns to Mandalay in ten days.

The representatives of eight Southern Shan States will then meet him, after which he returns to Rangoon.

The Mandalay Secretariat probably breaks up two months hence.

An active and loyal native Magistrative of Wundwin was murdered in bed on the 15th. The murderers escaped.

A new military post is to be established in North Madaya, where serious dacoities continue.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Aug. 17.

Colonel Thompson, Deputy Commissioner, died of cholera this morning after a few hours' illness.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Aug. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, Aug. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here last evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here this morning from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollers	3¼

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. „	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107¼
Bar Silver	44⅞

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 16.

10 p.m.	78·4

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.

8 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	79·9
4 p.m.	80·3

The sun will be eclipsed to-morrow, and will be visible in Japan, where distinguished astronomers have arrived from America to take observations. The remainder of the working staff of the U.S. expedition in Japan is to be made up from the officers of the squadron on the station. The actual site of the observatory has not yet been settled, but the Japanese Government has been applied to for its assistance, which will of course be cordially granted.

The accounts of the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the year 1886-87 show that the total value of the trade was £12,89,57,226, as against £12,40,35,031 in the previous year. The increase was entirely under the head of exports, as there was a slight decrease in the value of imports. The countries from which the imports decreased were Lus Beyla, Transfrontier-by-rail, Ladakh, Sikkim, Bhutan, Hill Tippera, Upper Burma, Karennee, and Zimme, while there was a satisfactory increase in the imports from Khelat, Kandahar, Sewistan, Kabul, Bajour, Kashmir, Tibet, Nepal, and the North Shan States. The countries showing the largest increase in the export trade are Khelat, Sewistan, Kabul, Bajour, Kashmir, Nepal, Bhutan, Upper Burma, the North Shan States, and Zimme, while those showing a decrease Kandahar, Transfrontier-by-rail, Ladakh, were Sikkim, Karennee, and Siam.

According to native information, received at Lahore *viâ* Badakshan, the Russians have abandoned an intention previously formed to construct a railway from Charharjui on the Oxus *viâ* Karki to Sherabad, on account of the mountainous country intervening between the latter two places. Now, however, it is alleged that orders have been received to push on a railway from Bokhara to Sherabad, which would follow the existing caravan route from Bokhara to Balkh and Badakshan. If this is correct the persistence of the Russian desire to reach Sherabad is significant; for that place is considerably to the east of the Khwaja Salar district, and will bring them nearer to those portions of the Amir's territory which have not been delimitated by the recent Commission and over which his authority is alleged by the Russians to be doubtful. The present Amir at any rate will fully comprehend the significance of a Russian outpost and railway line at Sherabad; for when Abdur Rahman was a fugitive under Russian protection at Tashkend, he attempted to obtain the permission of the Shah of Bokhara to establish at Sherabad, as a strategic point whence he could easily raise up trouble in the Amir's (Shere Ali's) dominions.

There is a homœopathic doctor at Lyons, who has discovered how to change at will the character of any man; and, what is much more difficult, the character of any woman either. It is all a matter of globules. An inconsiderate thriftless husband was transformed into his opposites in forty-eight hours by seven globules of *causticum* put into his soup. Exactly similar treatment was successful in the case of a gentleman who was too attentive to other people's wives. A husband who was so jealous that he would not allow his wife to go out without him, after unconsciously swallowing seven globules of *nux vomica* in his food, was never satisfied unless madame were out visiting. Yet another husband, who was so ill-tempered that he frequently awakened his wife in the dead of the night to have a "scene," was rendered worse by *lachesis*, but was quite cured by *saccharum lactis*. A young lady of thirty-five, who was by far too timid and retiring for a brazen world, was given some dose of *carbo vegetalis*, and in a few days she acquired (to the delight of his friends) "une insolence sans egale." The doctor prides himself particularly apon this achievement; but the development of a taste for mathematics by the administration of a few globules of *calcarea carbonica* was at least as remarkable.

COVENANTED, UNCOVENANTED AND THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I thought that the letter signed "Uncovenanted," which appeared in your issue of the 29th ultimo, would have elicited an answer; but as none has appeared, I shall be glad if you will allow me to refer to one or two of the points raised.

In most of what your correspondent says about Mr. Badshah I think Postal officials generally will concur; but to bracket Mr. Fanshawe with Mr. Badshah is manifestly absurd. The latter is a youthful Civilian of some seven years' standing, and, moreover, when he expressed his very decided opinions as to the exclusive fitness of Covenanted men for the office of Postmaster General, and laid down the law as to how promotion in the ranks of the Postal department should be regulated, "he had not been five months in the department." Mr. Fanshawe, on the other hand, is a Civilian of nearly sixteen years' standing, who speaks with an experience of more than six years as Postmaster General of Bombay, and of six months as Director-General of the Post Office of India. Mr. Badshah rests his contention for Covenanted Civilians mainly on the ground of social position, making an implication to which your correspondent justly demurs. Mr. Fanshawe says nothing about social position, but lays down very clearly in his "Memorandum on Service in the Post Office of India," what the duties of a Postmaster-General are, and why the training of a Covenanted Civilian may be expected to render him more fitted for the appointment than a man whose training has been purely departmental. Now as your correspondent, in the face of Mr. Fanshawe's Memorandum, rather strangely asks, "What knowledge of law and procedure is required?" I hope you will allow me to quote somewhat fully from the Memorandum the pre-existence of which simply stultifies your correspondent's question. Mr. Fanshawe says:—

In the first place the number of subordinates is immense. In the Bombay Circle there are more than 4,000 in the grades entitled to superior service pensions, to which postmen have recently been admitted by the Secretary of State in consideration of the responsible nature of their work. With this enormous body of subordinates it can be readily understood that there is a large and important class of cases in connection with departmental offences, appeals regarding promotions, dismissals, and so on, while the pension cases are numerous, and especially difficult to deal with, owing to the fact that the service of postmen, runners and others almost entirely depends on oral testimony. Then the business transactions of the Post Office are now so extensive that they are continually giving rise to difficult questions of every conceivable kind. Cases of fraud or attempted fraud on the part of the public or on the part of the departmental servants have frequently to be dealt with, and the Postmaster-General has to decide whether there are grounds for a criminal prosecution, or determine what action should be taken. A knowledge of law and procedure is, therefore, necessary, and the power of dealing with evidence—of ascertaining facts and drawing reasonable conclusions from them—is in daily requisition. Since April 1882, (in the Bombay Circle since 1st May 1883,) the District Savings Banks have been amalgamated with the Post Office Savings Banks, and at the present time there are 49,606 accounts open in the Bombay Circle. When a depositor dies leaving a balance in the Savings Bank less than Rs. 1,000—and the great majority of accounts are included within this limit—the Postmaster General has to decide, on a summary inquiry, who is entitled to withdraw this money as heir of the deceased depositor. Similar powers will also have to be exercised in deciding who is the guardian entitled to withdraw from a minor's account. Cases of this kind are now of every day occurrence, and in dealing with them a Postmaster General has not the advantage of reports from officials with the knowledge and experience of Tahsildars or Mamlatdars, but has to look to Postmasters, who have frequently no idea of what ought to be ascertained, or who would under ordinary circumstances be the heir of a deceased depositor or the guardian of a minor. Apart from these special classes of work there is a certain amount of Postal law and practice, nowhere very clearly laid down, which a Postmaster General must understand for the proper disposal of complaints and representations from mercantile bodies and members of the public. It is essential, too, that in dealing with references from the local Government, he should be able to speak with authority, and base his recommendations on some intelligible principles of action. Postal interests, whether in matters financial or in matters more purely departmental, do not necessarily coincide with the interests and views of the executive authorities. The Bombay Postmaster General has, in addition to what has been already described, several branches of work that are special to this Circle. Under his control are the British Indian Post Offices at Zanzibar, on the Somali Coast and in the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia, and as regards these, and especially the latter, difficult questions of a semi-political nature are constantly arising. For the efficient disposal of work such as I have described a Civilian is specially qualified by education and training. As a magistrate and in a secretariat he will have learnt experience, fitting him to deal with these classes of cases, which no one whose official life has been wholly in the Post Office is likely to have gained. In many other ways his wider acquaintance with official life will be of advantage, and he ought at any rate to be imbued with a knowledge of what thorough work really means, and how essential it is that it should be obtained in every department of Government. The Post Office has done and is doing excellent work in an unostentatious way, but it is eminently a department of routine, of stereotyped replies and of inquiries that are apt to lose themselves. There is plenty of room therefore for fresh life, energy, and thoroughness. That complaints should be accepted as the means of discovering defective procedure, and that inquiries should end in fixing responsibility, are truths that still require daily realization. The impulse, however, must come from the top if new life is to be communicated to the working of the department. The Postmaster General is the one man in each Circle who by personal example and constant grip on the work of his subordinates can lift them up to a higher standard of work and effectually maintain a thorough administration; and an official who has grown up in the midst of Post Office methods, and been long inured to departmental routine is less likely to see the necessity for greater despatch and accuracy, and probably less capable of insisting on its being obtained. I believe, also, that it is a distinct advantage to the Post Office—an advantage which to my knowledge is largely recognized among the officials of the department—that Postmasters General should have had no antecedent connection with the Post Office, and should be outside and above all personal interests and associations which almost necessarily gather round a man who has had a long career in a department like the Post Office. I am of opinion, therefore, that Postmasters General should still be drawn, solely in the interest of good work, from the covenanted civil services.

And now comes a statement in suppressing all allusion to which your correspondent does Mr. Fanshawe grave injustice. So far from drawing a hard and fast line against departmental men, as your correspondent leaves to be inferred, Mr. Fanshawe distinctly says:—"At the same time it should be understood that whenever a really fit man can be found in the ranks of the department he should be eligible for the appointment,—and furthermore should be appointed." A great deal of your correspondent's remarks besides those about law and procedure are answered by what I have quoted. For the rest I think it is only necessary to point out that if uncovenanted men have neglected to say what they wanted to say before the Commission, they have only themselves to thank; they were at liberty to offer any evidence they pleased as to the merits or otherwise of Covenanted Civilians. My own opinion, after a good many years' experience in the Postal Department, is that the time has not yet come when the Post Office can stand alone. We still want the guidance of men who have had some outside experience, as the Department is still in a state of transition. Within my recollection, we have emerged from a comparatively primitive state to a state of efficiency which will compare favourably with any Postal Administration. This is no doubt due in some measure, as "Uncovenanted" says, to men who have risen in the Department, but the motive power has come from outside. We gain nothing by clamouring for the appointment of Postmaster General; it will come in time.—Yours, &c.,

U. C. S.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	69	1	70	60	66	91	65	5
Aug. 16, Tuesday......	0	47	0	34	0	43	0	17
„ 17, Wednesday..	1	11	0	56	0	56	...	...
Total ...	70	59	71	50	67	90	65	22
Total corresponding date of last year ...	82	39	88	96	84	12	88	4

THE INCOME-TAX IN CALCUTTA.

The working of the Income-Tax in Calcutta appears to give rise to many complaints differing in this respect from the conditions that obtain in Bombay, where the tax is collected without friction of any kind. Last year the Bengal Government had to repudiate the action of the Collector in attaching the property of a gentleman well-known in Calcutta society, who had received his first intimation of the amount assessed on him from the officer entrusted with the warrant; and this has had the effect of securing a more careful observance of legal procedure. But we still hear of cases which are calculated to make the tax unnecessarily obnoxious. An up-country paper writes:—

Gentlemen of unquestioned position, of whose strict probity there can be no sort of doubt, are required to go through the labour of elaborate calculations in order to fill up their returns, only to find that these returns are not accepted, and that the Collector has arbitrarily clapped on something more. Cases of this kind are unknown in England, and it would be well for the Calcutta executive to remember that in the assessment and levying of a tax, for the amount of which you are entirely dependent on information given them by the taxpayer, some consideration is due to the informant. An officer who proceeds on the assumption that no one makes a true return not only causes intense irritation, but directly encourages the submission of false figures or refusal to submit any figure whatever; in either case his position tends to make a fair income tax an impossibility. The Government is, no doubt, partly to in the matter, as for having made an increase in collections, the principal test of efficiency in a tax-collector; but it is the duty of honesty servants of the Government to point out the flaw in this test.

MAJOR EVANS BELL AND THE INDIANS IN LONDON.

The following is a copy of an address which was to be presented to Major Evans Bell by the Council of the London Indian Society, consisting of Indians and Englishmen, at the Westminster Palace Hotel on July 30:—

Now that the public festivities of her Majesty's Jubilee are over, the present appears to us a suitable occasion on which to express our estimate of the long-continued efforts you have made for the welfare and advancement of the people of India, and towards vindicating the claims of the Princes and Chiefs of India to just political treatment by the British Government as feudatories of the Empire and allies of her Imperial Majesty.

2. Before the disaster of the Sepoy Revolt you had written in the public press of India in protest against what was then known as the "doctrine of lapse," put forward in state papers of the period as a plea for the annexation of Sattara, of Jhansi, Nagpur, and several other Indian principalities—a policy that caused grave apprehension in every Native State, filling India with unrest, and which culminated in the catastrophe of the Mutiny, severely straining British authority in India for a time, and greatly weakening the resources of that country.

3. In your valuable historical works, "Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy," "Our Vassal Empire," "The Mysore Reversion," "Some Words and Works of General John Briggs," and others that might be named, you have, with a masterly hand, traced the origin of treaties by which British sway over India was built up and consolidated; you have exposed the fallacious reasoning of those who have sought to override those treaties; and you have shown the disastrous consequences of departure from the principles of good faith and political integrity that were embodied in such covenants by eminent political authorities, whose names are held in enduring reverence by the people of India as identified with British honour and fidelity to political obligations.

4. On the issue of her Gracious Majesty's Proclamation of 1858— in which said our Sovereign Lady, "We shall repect the rights, dignities, and honor of Native Princes as our own"—you had the high satisfaction of seeing the principles you had so earnestly advocated embodied in an Imperial manifesto, which is cherished alike by the princes and people of India as their Great Charter of political privileges and rights, by which they are united in bonds of willing fealty with the great British Empire.

5. Since that period you have been one of the most vigilant defenders of the royal promises then so graciously declared. The duty has often been accepted by you of resisting the threatened disregard of those promises by executive authorities, and of enforcing the high obligation of giving full effect to her Majesty's memorable message of union and reconciliation. In co-operation with your late revered friend, John Dickinson, of Abbot's Hill, as set forth in your deeply interesting volume, "Last Counsels by an Unknown Counsellor," since amplified and confirmed in your public letters to Mr. H. M. Durand and Sir Charles Aitchison, you have triumphantly cleared the political reputation of his Highness the late Maharaja Holkar from unjust aspersions cast upon that prince in secret and "privileged" documents, and have thereby righted him on the page of history. In accomplishing this arduous and difficult task you have, to adopt your own words in your letter of last year to his Excellency Earl Dufferin, successfully defended "the honour of the Queen-Empress and the good faith of the Imperial administration."

6. In the more prominent instance of your energetic and effective resistance to the scheme for the annexation of the kingdom of Mysore, your great experience in the examination of state papers and your skill in the statement of the political principles, as displayed in your work, "The Mysore Reversion," had a very large share in adverting a flagrant breach of public faith, and in securing, by restoration of that Raj, ratification in the most signal manner of the royal promises made in the Proclamation of 1858. This event, as we can testify, had a most salutary and reassuring influence through all the native courts of India.

7. The limits of an address of this kind forbid our making reference to other inestimable services your writings have rendered to India as a whole, British as well as native. We believe that your works will become text-books of reference to the future historian, based as they are on recorded treaties, corroborated by searching examination of contemporary minutes and official records, collated and compared with true political insight and fidelity to historic facts. In thus bearing testimony to the priceless value of your own labours, we gratefully acknowledge that those labours are duly appreciated by thousands of your countrymen who are sincerely desirous that the fair fame of England shall be maintained in all the proceedings of the British Government affecting the Princes and people of India. In thus placing our sentiments on record, we do so as a duty to ourselves, and assure you that we only manifest the grateful regard of numerous sympathizers in every State and Province of her Majesty's Indian Empire.

8. It is with much regret that we have heard of your present illness. We trust that the appreciation and sympathy thus collectively expressed may prove some source of consolation to you in this your time of sickness; and we venture to indulge the hope that you may shortly be enabled to resume you labours on behalf of India, its Princes and Peoples.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Aug. 16 —The barometric changes of the past day are small and unimportant, except at the head of the Bay, where the barometer is falling. The winds have strengthened at Diamond Island and shifted to the north-east. In the south of Bengal a small cyclonic whirl is in formation at the head of the Bay, and the weather in North-eastern India is now dependent on the way in which it developes. The air is slightly warmer and drier over the whole of India, except the N.-W. Provinces. Light unsteady winds prevail in the Gangetic plain, and the skies have cleared in the Punjab, but have become overcast in the N.-W. Provinces, with increasing feebleness of the easterly current in the Gangetic plain. The winds are slightly stronger in Ceylon and Bombay coasts. Moderate general rain fell yesterday in the N.-W. Provinces, and showers in Southern India, Central Provinces, Behar, and some parts of Bengal, Assam and Burma; the amounts were generally small, but there have been some local heavy rainfalls. Kurnool received four inches; Bareilly, Dacca and Sholapur, three inches; Naini Tal, Morar and Fyzabad, two inches; Aligarh, Muzufferpore, Ranikhet, Tounghoo, Agra, Amraoti, and Dinagepore, one inch.

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

Return of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 15th August 1887:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Ghadechi	20	7	Chuda	17	26
Songad	16	47	Chital	18	22
Dhola	21	80	Jetpur	20	18

Brigadier-General Luck, in addition to directing the manœuvres at the two large Cavalry Camps at Lawrencepore and Neemuch, will, as Inspector-General of Cavalry, make an extensive tour in India during the next cold weather.

POLICE TRAGEDY AT BENARES.

The latest tragedy at Benares has been what is known as the police tragedy, in which a Sepoy, in a fit of fanaticism, murdered a comrade. A correspondent of an up-country, describing the accused, Hyder Ali, says:—

He is a man of the ordinary height and physique, and did not appear to be in any way mentally deranged. In features he bears, as has been remarked by several, a very striking resemblance to Shere Ali, the murderer of the late Lord Mayo. Futteh Singh, the Sub-Inspector, is a strapping fellow, tall, powerful and of excellent limb. He still lingers on. I visited him at the police hospital the other morning. The bridge of the nose, right eye and jaw and half the tongue have been carried away. He is quite conscious but unable to speak. It is possible he may yet last for a week or more, but his ultimate recovery seems hopeless. After he was fired at hit by Hyder Ali he sprang up from his charpy and advanced a few paces, he then retreated a few paces and fell down. Futteh Singh appears to have got into disfavour with the other Mahomedan guards at the Central Jail owing to his constantly jeering while the latter were at their prayers. It is alleged that when the accused Hyder Ali used to read his Koran, shoes would be clapped before him at the instigation of the Sub-Inspector; also that when the Mahomedan constables headed by Hyder Ali called the *azan*, the Hindu constables blew the *conch* to drown the call. Hyder Ali, as the leading spirit in the Mahomedan faction, determined to put a stop to this. He previously petitioned for his transfer from the Central Jail, but before orders were passed (as a matter of fact he transfer was sanctioned the very day he committed the deed, though there was no time to communicate it to him), and at midnight of the 9th, as soon as he was placed on guard, he walked up to where Futteh Singh was sleeping and deliberately fired at him, immediately afterwards making good his escape, with 10 spare rounds of ammunition. Reloading he stationed himself in a ditch near the Station Library, and awaited the D. S. P., whom he knew had been informed of what had happened at the jail and who would be passing up that way. As Mr. Parsons drove past, he fired, and again made off cityward. It was his intention to have utilised the remaining rounds to fire at both the District Magistrate, Mr. Adams, and the City Kotwal. Finding, however, that he had dropped these, and knowing it would be useless to search for them, he washed himself at the Burna river and making a virtue of necessity gave himself up at the City Kotwali. He informed the City Inspector of what he had done and desired that a moolvie be sent for to witness his statement that he would never again serve the British or be a participator in illicit gain.

The morning after the occurrence Hyder Ali was taken before Futteh Singh, where, I am informed, he asked the Sub-Inspector's pardon, and told him he would not have shot him were it not for the extreme annoyance to which he had been subjected when at his devotions, and on his way to the Court-house he desired his co-religionists to witness that he was about to suffer for the faith, and asked them to pray that he might die for the creed.

The investigation before the Joint Magistrate has concluded. Hyder Ali has been committed to the sessions on the attempt to murder the D. S. P. No charge has yet been made against him as regards Futteh Singh, as the life of the latter still lies in the balance. The accused has been defended by two Mahomedan pleaders in the Lower Court and counsel, I believe will be engaged (paid by subscription) for his defence in the Sessions Court.

Such violent outbursts of fanaticism are unusually rare but if the allegations made by the criminal constable are proved true—and that there is pretty oppression of the junior constables, as a rule is it is feared but too universally true—stringent measures should be adopted to prevent their recurrence by the appointment of men who will not permit caste or creed to influence them in their conduct towards their subordinates.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Martin Wood took part in the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. A. K. Connell's paper on the Indian Civil Service at a meeting of the East India Association presided over by Mr. John Bright, M. P. In the course of his remarks Mr. Wood said:—

The great question raised by Mr. Connell's paper is as to the method of admission to the Covenanted Service. He says on page 14, that after having weighed all the arguments for open competition he considers that it is not the best method. Well, it is very easy to criticize competitive systems, especially when they are incomplete and badly organized, as this one has been in many respects; but if you set that aside you must fall back upon nomination or patronage or favouritism in some shape or other. (Hear, hear.) That alternative is shown in the latter part of Mr. Connell's paper, where he opens up such a vista of nominations by favouritism, such a scramble for place as must make one shudder to think of what the consequences would be in India.

Mr. Connell remarks that the competitive system is not applied to the higher Civil Service here, referring of course to the Parliamentary posts—cabinet ministers and other executive administrators. But that is no analogy with the Indian system. The only parts of the Indian service that are in a analogous position to those are the Governor-Generals, the two Governors, and a few of the Judges; all the rest come under a different category, and are on a similar footing to that of the permanent department here. We must always remember there is an essential difference between the two countries.

In England, and in Europe generally, the basis of power and politics is the representative system. In India power goes downwards; it is from participation in administrative position and work and responsibility; and that participation, we say, must be essentially on some basis of equality of admission.

As usual with many writers on this subject Mr. Connell's bugbear is the Bengali Baboo, and on page 15 Mr. Connell has repeated a passage that he wrote some years ago. He begins his list with the Bengali Baboo and runs down to that hairy man the Bheel. But he really need not have done this, for that passage is one with which in various forms we are too familiar as coming from those who oppose anything like the equal impartial admission of the people of India to the public service. You may find it in the papers of Calcutta and the North-West Provinces constantly, and in some higher places too. It is entirely inapplicable. It is a classification suitable for an anthropological society, not for a political discussion. (Hear, hear.)

There is another misunderstanding there which is frequently repeated, namely, the classing together of the martial and the ruling races. Now, the martial races of India, as they are called, are not the ruling races. The ruling races are those who are the most likely—and who have so shown themselves, so far as they have had opportunity—to come through the gate of competition and thereby attain a position in the Service under modern conditions. Therefore, I say that this new plan which Mr. Connell recommends is utterly opposed to the law of the Empire—that law which was established by the Charter Act of 1833; again, by the establishment of competitions in 1853, and confirmed in the Proclamation of the Queen in 1855. That principle of free and open competition is regarded by the people of India as, so to speak, the Magna Charta of their political future.

With regard to the Public Service Commission, I may just read one or two passages from an Anglo-Mahratta paper in Bombay. After alluding to the way in which that Commission was constituted, the preponderance of European members and the fact that some of the native members were known to be opposed to the rest of their countrymen, it says: "The main burden of popular dissatisfaction is in reference to the (threatened) closing of the "competition and the inauguration of a lower native Civil Service;" these are the two heads against which strong and powerful agitation "will have to be kept up. The right of competition was granted by an Act of Parliament which no amount of official opposition ought to be allowed to take away from us." That, I say, is what the people of India regard as being essential for their safety. (Hear, hear.) Generally speaking, with regard to this paper of Mr. Connell's it reminds me, with a difference, of a story of Charles Lamb. There was brought to him a copy of "Dodd's Beauties of Shakespare;" he said, "Yes, I see; but where are the nine?" Now, with regard to Mr. Connell, the difference is he gives everything with a generous hand in every particular but one. He gives the nine privileges, but where is the one right? That is the one firm ground of justice on which the people of India have a *right* to enter into the public Service independently and impartially. (Hear, hear.)

A remarkable instance of undoubted hydrophobia in a horse is reported from Singapore. Some three months ago a horse belonging a Municipal officer was bitten by a dog. On the 28th ult., the horse suddenly became furious, attempted to bite every one within reach, and in fact showed every sign of madness, in the opinion of a veterinarian sent to examine it. Some evenings later, during a musical performance at its owner's house, the horse getting still more excited, got away from the stable. A servant trying to coax it back was badly bitten on the thumb. The horse, after running about the compound for a few minutes, dropped down dead foaming at the mouth.

THE RUKHMABAI CASE.

ALLEGED LIBEL.

The charge of libel preferred by Narayen Dharmaji against Harichand Yadowji and Rukhmabai became the subject of further investigation before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday. Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the complainant; the Hon. P. M. Mehta appeared for the first accused; and Mr. Jardine for the second, both counsel being instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani.

Mr. Hemming had applied for a witness summons against Ragonath Luxmon, a clerk employed in the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, and as Mr. Hemming had also applied for a summons against the same man charging him with having written the letter published over the signature of Rukhmabai, the Magistrate asked Mr. Hemming whether he proposed to call Ragonath first as a witness, and then as an accused. His Worship observed that that would be rather an unusual proceeding.

Mr. Hemming said that he would give no undertaking as to whether or not his client would hereafter prosecute Ragonath. He thought it would be inconvenient for him to pledge himself to a particular course.

The Magistrate asked whether Mr. Hemming would first try to get everything out of the witness, and then bring him up as an accused.

Mr. Hemming referred to section 132 of the Evidence Act, which, he said, expressly provided for such a case. Ragonath was a most material and important witness in the case, and it could not be maintained that it would be unfair to him to be examined as a witness. The letter was grossly libellous, and Mr. Hemming did not think that people who libelled other persons were entitled to any consideration whatever. Of course, if the accused in the present succeeded in establishing a sufficient defence, it would not be necessary to prosecute Ragonath. But Mr. Hemming was quite confident that no successful defence could be made in the present case, and, therefore, the probability was that Ragonath would find himself charged in the same way as the present accused.

The Magistrate asked if the firm of solicitors in which Ragonath was employed as a clerk was not the firm which was employed by Rukhmabai in this case.

Mr. Hemming believed that such was the case.

The Magistrate said the question would then come under section 127 regarding professional privilege.

Mr. Hemming said that it would in all probability be found that Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani had nothing whatever to do with the letter.

Mr. Jardine here suggested that it would be a more convenient course, if Mr. Hemming were, in the first place, to open his case. The learned counsel said he would then be able to judge what course he should take with regard to the proposal to call that particular witness.

Mr. Hemming then proceeded to open the case, an operation which occupied several hours. He began by reviewing the history of the Rukhmabai litigation the completion of this task taking a couple of hours, during which his Worship had twice occasion to draw Mr. Hemming's attention to the clock. Shortly before the adjournment for tiffin, Mr. Jardine made what he termed a practical suggestion that if Mr. Hemming's object were to reach the public rather than to keep rigidly to relevant matter, it perhaps might be well for the Court to adjourn for tiffin, Mr. Hemming being left to continue his address to the reporters.

After tiffin, Mr. Hemming resumed, his intention being to clear the character of Narayen Dharmaji and of the Cammatee woman to whose presence Rukhmabai objected. It was no reflection upon her, he said, to have come from Camateepoora; for that locality eighteen or twenty years ago was not the place it afterwards became—the residence of European women of ill-fame, but, as the name implied, merely the quarter occupied by Cammatees. Concluding, he confessed that he had not opened the case with that conciseness he might have done.

Complainant was then put in the box and cross-examined by Mr. Jardine.

What age are you?—Complainant: 53.

And the Cammatee woman is 40?—I cannot give her age.

Oh, yes you can; is it about 40?—I cannot say.

Did you not tell your solicitor so?—I don't think so.

Will you bring her here?—I don't know.

Mr. Hemming: That is for me to decide.

Mr. Jardine: What obligation did the woman put you under?—After the confinement of my wife, she was very ill, and the woman nursed her very well, which I considered an obligation.

That is all?—Yes, except when she was again confined; she again nursed her well.

Did you not say at the High Court that she put you under no obligation except that she nursed your child?

Mr. Hemming again intervening—

Mr. Jardine remarked that he had occupied quite enough time already. Is your wife well now?—No, she is ill now.

How long has she been ill?—Since yesterday.

Is the woman nursing her now?—Yes.

Then she is neglecting her cigarette business to-day?—I do not know.

Is your wife coming here?—I do not know: if you like.

You went to Rukhmabai to ask her to come and live at your house?—Yes.

And she told you she would do so on no account?—No, she said if Dadaji left me and took another house, she would go there and live with him.

You gave Dadaji money to file the suit?—No.

Did you lend it to him?—No, not to file a suit. He asked me for a loan of Rs. 400, but I did not ask him what for.

What did you think it for?—I did not think any thing.

Did you take any security from him?—No.

He had none to give, I suppose?—I cannot say that. Dadaji was quite dependant upon you; was he not?—No; in what way?

You repudiate the suggestion?—What do you mean?

Mr. Hemming: Take his answer.

Mr. Jardine: I must request you, Sir, to ask Mr. Hemming to sit down.

The Magistrate: I think so.

Mr. Hemming: Well let his answer be taken.

Mr. Jardine: Do you repudiate the suggestion?—I cannot say it is true or untrue.

He lived with you altogether?—Yes, for 5 or 6 years.

And during the time what employment did he have?—He used to go somewhere to draw plans.

Yes. Where?—I do not know. For some time he was in my employ.

Can you name any one else who employed him?—No.

And don't you know that at the High Court he said that beyond what you had given him he had not received Rs. 5?—I do not know whether he said so.

And you still persist he was not dependant upon you?—Yes.

You cannot say whom else he was employed by?—No.

Did you take a promissory note from him when he borrowed this loan?—No.

Has he repaid it?—A portion.

How much?—I think about Rs. 300.

Surely he knows?—I have no account; I do not know how to write English.

You trust to your memory?—Yes.

Then how much has he repaid you?—About Rs. 300; Rs. 300 exactly.

In what sums?—In small instalments of 10, 20, 25 rupees, and so on.

And you carry all in your head?—I speak from memory. (Laughter.)

You know he did use the m[illegible] suit?—No, I do not.

You never heard that he did?—I do not know anything about it.

Mr. Hemming told us you gave him assistance. Is that so?

Mr. Hemming: No. I pointed out that it was immaterial one way or the other.

Mr. Jardine: You said he took the action with his sanction or assistance.

Mr. Hemming: I qualified that afterwards.

Mr. Jardine (to witness): You gave him neither sanction nor assistance?—No.

And took no interest in it whatever?—No.

You don't even know that Mr. Justice Pinhey said you gave false evidence?—No, I don't. I gave true evidence.

You never heard before that he said you did not?—No.

It comes on you with a shock. You hear it now for the first time?—Yes.

In that suit you know that Rukhmabai said in her written statement one of her objections to go to Dadaji was the character of yourself?—I do not know it was.

You hear it now for the first time?—Yes; this is the first time I have heard it.

You did not know that it was then alleged that you keep a Cammatee woman as mistress?—No; I did not know.

You gave evidence in that suit?—Yes.

It was directed to prove that you did not keep a Cammatee woman as mistres?—I do not remember. It was four years ago.

Don't you remember that you went to the High Court for the purpose? You went for that purpose?—No, I do not remember.

Just be a little careful—what did you go to the Court to prove?—I don't remember what I said; but I believe they asked me something about Dadaji's services, and what I paid him.

You don't remember anything about the allegation of the woman or that you gave evidence on that point?—No.

When did you hear the allegation about the woman being your mistress for the first time?—On the 21st June last.

For the first time?—Yes.

You knew that Dadajee published a pamphlet; an exposition?—I know it as many others know.

You knew when he published?—I did not know it was going to be published.

When did you first know of it?—When I saw people reading it.

Do you mean to say Dadaji told you nothing about it?—Yes; I do say so.

What does he now work at?—A masonry purveyor.

His pay?—Rs. 30 per month.

For whom does he ever work?—Mahdavdas Ragonathdas.

For what length of time?—For 12 or 15 months.

When had you last to do with building a house?—About four years ago.

What house was that?—The one I live in.

When had you last a house to build—by contract?—Last year I had one to build, the Municipal stables.

Your books will show it?—What books do you mean?

Do you keep no books?—Yes; I have my Harkhana books. But Dadaji did work on my own account.

Will those books show it?—No.

What books will show it?—He was engaged to work in my behalf.

You have no books which will show his pay?—No; I engage him to work on my own behalf.

Nor any books to show how much you paid the Cammatee woman?—No.

You complain that this letter of Rukhmabai's lowers you in the estimation of your caste?—Yes.

Can you name any person in whose estimation it lowered you?—Many people say that I have lost my reputation on this account. Parsees, Banias, every one says so.

Who?—Parsees and Bunnias who dwell in the same street (naming several).

Do not your caste people think she is your mistress?—No.

Your wife got into a well once?—Yes.

Did you ask how?—Yes, I did.

Why did she go in?—She said she did not know. She was suffering from fever.

Did you make other inquiries?—Yes, when she was all right I asked her, and she said she did not know how she got in.

Did you ask how she got out?—No, I made no inquiries.

You don't know to this day?—I do not.

The Cammatee woman was living at your house at this time?—Yes.

How many years ago was it?—About 12 or 12½ years ago.

You say she was out of her mind at the time?—Yes, she was light-headed and raving from fever.

When she was ill, I suppose, you called the doctor in?—Yes, a doctor who is now dead (laughter.)

The Cammatee woman who nursed her could speak to her?—Yes.

A marriage took place at Mr. Harichandra's house?—Yes.

The marriage of Dadaji and Rukhmabai?—Yes. The ceremony was performed. The parties continued to live apart.

Did you take the Cammatee woman to the marriage?—Ye; she accompanied the ladies of my caste. Women of other castes also went.

How do you remember this; what fixes it in your memory?—We all had gone and she had gone as well. That is the only reason.

At that time Dadaji was not living with you at all?—No.

He went to live with you shortly after?—Yes.

No one in your caste looked upon this woman as your mistress you say; then how do you account for your nephew saying she was?

Mr. Hemming objected to the question; but the objection was over-ruled.

The question being repeated, witness said he could not account for his nephew's statement.

The Magistrate drew attention to the fact that several members of the staff of the *Bombay Gazette* had been present during the day. It was a very serious thing in an important office like the *Gazette* to take away so many members of the staff.

Mr. Bennett stated that the whole of the information required could be given by himself and Mr. Marzban, who was also present, in five minutes. But Mr. Hemming seemed to think it was more convenient to bring a cart-load of account books and a whole string of employés to give the information asked for in his letter, and which he and Mr. Marzban were ready to give there and then.

Mr. Jardine could not see what their evidence was wanted for. The publication was not denied.

Mr. Hemming preferred to prove it; the law required this.

Mr. Bennett then suggested that they should be sent for when required.

Mr. Hemming was not at first agreeable to this course. But on the Magistrate expressing a desire that the suggestion should be adopted Mr. Hemming consented.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned to Wednesday next, at 12-30.

PRESENTATION AT BOMBAY.

On Monday last, Mr. J. M. Patel, the captain of the Parsee team which played against the Gymkhana last week, presented Messrs. S. N. Bhedwar and R. D. Cooper with a bat and a pair of leg-guards, respectively, at the rooms of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, of which the latter are members. Mr. Patel said that Mr. Bhedwar had, by taking the first rank amongst the Parsee bowlers in that match, maintained the reputation he had gained in England as the successful bowler of the Parsee team. Mr. Cooper, he said, had served as an useful longstop and wicket-keeper and had assisted him so much in his duties as a captain. In concluding, Mr. Patel referred to the useful contribution the Elphinstone Cricket Club had been making to every match against the Gymkhana, and spoke highly of the discipline and good feeling prevailing amongst the players and members of that club, a fact which, he believed, was the chief reason why the club occupied so prominent a position amongst Parsee cricket clubs. Dr. D. H. Patel on behalf of the members of the club thanked Mr Patel for his sentiments, and regretted the smallness of the score the Parsees were able to make, thus losing the advantage they had gained by their bowling. As cricketers they should not lose sight of the largest contribution that had been made to that score by Mr Patel's fine batting, and in recognition of it they presented him with a bat.

HIGH COURT—August 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

7-87—Little, S, F and N—Krishnarao Moroba vs. Radhabai, widow of Atmaram Ramchunderji—Craigie L and O.

9-87—Cragie, L and O—Radhabai, widow of Atmaram Ramchanderjee vs. Krishnarao Moroba. —Little, S, F and N.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Long Cause.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack vs. Mahomed Hajee bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardeser, H and D.—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

142-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Sam[illegible]das Lutkundas *alias* Dhirajram vs. Haribhai [illegible]das and another—Hore, C and B.—Part heard.

It is said that 2,000 troops have been despatched to join the Tartar General's forces in Ili, a report having been made to the Throne that there were 10,000 Russian soldiers on the frontier.

There was a huge bonfire several yards in circumference at Lord's the other day. Now, bonfires to get rid of rubbish, are not unusual things. There ought, therefore, to have been something special about this bonfire to justify its mention. There was. It was composed entirely of champagne corks. From this simple, yet touching fact, the wise will infer that the Oxford and Cambridge and the Eton and Harrow matches have lost none of their social attractions.

The Chinese authorities have captured a notorious rebel, who has pursued a course of crime for a long series of years, and has hitherto managed to baffle all the efforts of the authorities to arrest him. In May last he gathered together a large following, constructed a fort on which he hoisted his flag, and rose in open rebellion. The troops that were sent to deal with him found his forces drawn up in regular battle array prepared to offer resistance. An engagement took place which resulted in the dispersion of the rebel band. Their leader was captured a month later and immediately decapitated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N steamer Bhundara, 2,190 tons, sailed yesterday under Captain C Foster, for Calcutta in ballast.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria, 2,207 tons, Captain W. Russell, arrived in the Bombay harbour last evening with a general cargo and the following passengers from Liverpool (July 21), calling at Gibraltar and Port Said :—Mr. Holroyd, Rev. M. Metcalfe, Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Boyd and three ayahs.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

17th August, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
" City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Carthage	2587	G. A. Hector	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Bokhara	1660	Edward	D	P. & O. Co.
" Goldsbro	1457	J. J. Grinold	E	Cursetji Eduljì.
" Clan Ogilvie	..	J. A. Guard	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Stura	1415	Marchi	H	F. Bozzoni.
" R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	K	F. Bozzoni.
Ship Sir Lancelot	888	A. Labury	L	V. Ebram & Co.
S.S. Iran	2616	R. Poland	M	Ed. Bates & Co.
" Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Arara	2666	F. Newell	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Yesso	1381	T. K. Brotherston	P	F. Muir & Co.
" Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
17	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool, July 21.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
17	Bhundara (s)	Foster	Calcutta.

The steamer Iran, Poland, was cleared out yesterday for Port Said, Liverpool and Genoa.

The steamer Carthage has commenced to load since yesterday for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander	From
12	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon, Aug. 6.
	Blairgowrie	Dark	Liverpool, May 16.
	Toxteith	Whiting	Liverpool, May 25.
	Lucania	Gibson	Liverpool, April 27.
	Charger	Conally	Philadelphia, April 27.
13	Secundra s	Russell	Singapore, July 28.
	Simla s	Major	Bombay, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 12.—Steamers Landuara and City of Khios. Ship Orcalla.
Aug. 13.—Steamers Narenta and Shahjehan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel		From
13	Tibre s		Calcutta.
15	Ellora s		Unknown.
	Landaura s		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel		Destination
12	Clan Macarthur s		Calcutta.
13	Manora s		Calcutta.
	Tibre s		Pondy. & Colombo.
	Himalaya s		Negapatam.
	Idomene		Unknown.
14	Cherwell		Unknown.
	Sutlej		Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 16.

For Liverpool.

City of Carthage (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 90 bales wool, Punnett and Co ; 1,050 cwts myrabolums, Nathoo Lallji ; 26 bales wool, A M T Shoostri ; 30 bales wool, Soorji Kessowji ; 185 bales hemp, Sir C Forbes and Co ; 750 cwts myrabolums, W Oogerchand ; 6,000 cwts linseed, Owan and Okeil ; 17 bales gunny rags, 5 bales hemp and 1,000 cwts myrabolums, T Narranji ; 1,600 cwts myrabolums, R Vunmallee.

Iran (s), 32 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Clan Macdonald (s), 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 200 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts poppy seed, A Blaschock and Co.

For Havre.

Peveril (s), 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles.

Arara (s), 450 cwts gingelly seed, 44 cwts mowra seed and 28 cwts poppy seed, Lang Moir and Co.

For Genoa.

Iran (s), 250 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co ; 220 cwts wheat, T Naranji.

Clan Ogilvie (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

R Rubattino (s), 17 cases Indian curiosities, Florio R S N Co.

For Naples.

R Rubattino (s), 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Valencia.

Clan Ogilvie (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Messinia.

R Rubattino (s), 450 cwts jowar, E Parpia.

For Kobe.

Stura (s), 75 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Stura (s), 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 520 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 100 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 150 bales twist, S Bejnath.

Bokhara (s), 100 bales twist, J Peerbnai and Co ; 25 bales twist, H E Esmail and Co.

For Shanghai.

Stura (s), 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 95 bales twist, C Bomanji.

Bokhara (s), 50 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 247 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Goalpara (s), 210 bales cotton, B Hurdyall.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

1336 Huzara (s), Campbell.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2100 City of Canterbury (s), Gray.

FOR LIVERPOOL, GENOA AND PORT SAID.

2317 Iran (s), Pollard.

FOR ANTWERP.

1716 Clan Macdonald (s), Rule.

FOR HAVRE.

1974 Peveril (s), Burgess.

FOR GENOA, &c.

3023 R. Rubattino (s), Merello.

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND LEGHORN.

2667 Arara (s), Newell.

FOR VALENCIA AND GENOA.

1584 Clan Ogilvie (s), Guard.

FOR PORT NATAL.

222 Astrea, Osterman.

FOR FALSEPOINT.

86 Sir Lancelot, Labury.

FOR CHINA.

1597 Assam (s), Wheler.
1700 Bokhara (s), Edwards.
1415 Stura (s), DeMarchi.
1540 Zambesi (s), Preston.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1620 Accomac (s), Windsor.
2117 Fellwood, Jones.
1989 Hutton Hall, Slater.

FOR MAURITIUS.

494 Glen Caladh, Lamont.

UNFIXED.

STEAMERS.

1202 Adirondack (s), Green.
1892 Algoma (s), Murray.
1457 Goldsbro' (s), Grinold.
2267 Kt. of St. John (s), Shiell.
1381 Yesso (s), Cotter.

SHIPS.

1281 Assaye, Ritchie.
2340 Glenricht, Davies.
196 Sarah Smith, Noel.
948 Suffolk, Card.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

— H. M. S. Briton, Lloyd—(For sale).
— I. M. S. Amberwitch.
— I. M. S. Canning, Edwards.
— I. M. S. Dalhousie, Wilson.
— I. M. S. Investigator, Carpenter.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1742 Middlesex, Janes—Penarth, May 28.
2088 Benvenue, Moddrel—Penarth, May 20.
1868 Kelat, M'Kay—Cardiff, June 21.
349 Altmore, Wyke—Clyde, July 6.
1385 Sierra Morena, Spencer—Penarth, July 18.
1998 Scottish Isles, Carey—Clyde, July 21.
1831 Lowther Castle, Searbro—Cardiff, July 22.
2080 Sierra Pedrosa, Turner—Cardiff.
1366 Sierra Miranda, Messard—Liverpool—Via Cardiff.

FROM OUT PORTS.

1145 Westminster, Rees—New Caledonia, July 1.
1288 Alice, Swain—Newyork, July 16.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.

2588 Carthage—Sydney—Left Suez Canal July 20—P. & O. Left Colombo Aug. 13.
2808 Victoria—Clyde—Left Suez Canal Aug. 5.
1321 Rosario—Shields—Left Suez Canal Aug. 6.
1736 Nedjed—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Aug. 6.
1871 Lombardy—Singapore—Left Suez Canal Aug. 8—P. & O. Left Penang Aug. 11.
2353 Eden Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Aug. 8.
1375 Empire—Batoum—Left Suez Canal Aug. 9—Via Karachi.
2022 Deccan—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Aug. 10—P. & O.
1677 Surat—London—Left Suez Canal Aug. 11—P. & O.
2056 Etolia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Aug. 13.
958 Armathwaite—Botoum—Left Suez Canal Aug. 13.
2085 Electra—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Aug. 13.

EXPECTED.

1911 Clan Graham—Clyde, July 21.
1090 Miranda—Middlesbro', July 26.
2044 Niagara—Glasgow, July 27.
1846 Victory—Tees, July 28.
1454 Kerbela—London, July 30—Via Karachi.
1759 Kirby Hall—Liverpool, July 31.
1891 Hydaspes—London, Aug. 4.—P. & O.
1991 Britannia—Liverpool, August 8.
2201 D. Balduino—Genoa, Aug. 10.
1806 Nizam—Venice, Aug. 11—P. & O.
1561 Clan Forbes—Liverpool.
1509 Eastbourne—London.
1172 Dunbar—Cardiff.
2284 Kt. Errant—Cardiff.
1494 Europa—Clyde.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 15.

Richardson, Lt, Bo, E Y Regt, to join, to Burma.

August 16.

Cooper, Lt, Bo, 7th Dn Guards, from privilege leave, from Australia.
Mander, Col, Bo, P W D, on duty, from Poona.
Burne, Lt, Bl, 4th Bl I, from leave, from Australia.
Fisher, Lt, Bo, R A, from leave, from Ceylon.
James, Major, late Bl R A, on retirement, from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURES.—August 17.

Ralli, Lt, Mad, 12th Royal Lancers, on leave, to Baroda.
Atherton, Capt, Mad, 12th Rl Lancers, on leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 18th, 1887.

1. It is notified that a Prospectus of the Presidency Central Rifle Meeting which takes place in October next at Poona has been received, and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

2. It is notified for information that the Southern India Competition will take place at Colaba on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. The above match is open to efficient Volunteers only.

Bombay Light Horse.

3. The following orders are notified :—
The Troops will assemble at the Town Hall this day, Thursday, the 18th inst., at 5-30 p.m., for drill with Swords.

4. The Troop will parade on Saturday, next the 20th inst., at 4-30 p.m., punctually, behind the Town Hall for a march out to Mahim Woods. Swords, bandobers, helmets, military bridles and bits to be worn.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

THE CASE IN THE DIVORCE COURT.—THE DECREE TO BE MADE ABSOLUTE.

The Langworthy case was before Sir James Hannen in Chambers on the same day. The learned President sustained the decision of Mr. Registrar Middleton as to the allowance for the maintenance and education of the child, against which Messrs. Bircham and Co. appealed. Sir James Hannen stated that any right-minded man would have made a proper provision for his child. The case came before Mr. Justice Butt in the Court of Probate and Divorce on the question whether the decree nisi should be made absolute.

Mr. Bayford, for Mrs. Langworthy, said the matter had been before the President that morning, and he had confirmed the report of the Registrar, that a sum of £100 a year should be paid to the wife from the time she had custody of the child, and 500*l* a year after the decree was made absolute for its maintainance and education. There was an attempt on the part of Mr. Langworthy to get his decree made absolute without having paid anything to the wife under the orders of the court. The court refused to allow him to treat it with contempt, and he then paid a sum of four thousand and odd pounds. Since that time further sums had become due, both for alimony and costs which had not been paid, and he objected to the decree being made absolute till that was done. In the Matrimonial Causes Act the words of the section as to costs were, "The court may make such provision as it may deem just and proper," and he had argued before the President that in "such provision" was the power to order the husband to give security for the amount ordered to be paid on the ground that they might otherwise never be able to get any money. The President, following a previous decision, said he had no such power. They were anxious to take the opinion of the Court of Appeal on that point, and in the meantime they asked the court to postpone making the decree absolute. His points were—1st, that there are arrears of alimony ; 2nd, that there are costs in the suit not yet paid ; 3rd, that there is an interim order of 100*l* a year for the maintenance of the child, which should be paid ; 4th, the question of appeal ; and 5th, a bill was before Parliament to make the marriage valid.

Mr. Justice Butt rejected the points as to the Act of Parliament and the appeal, but said the decree would not be made absolute until certain things were done by the petitioner—in the first place, until he had paid the arrears remaining due for alimony *pendente lite* ; until he had deposited in court the sum of 300l to answer the further costs of the respondent, yet to be taxed ; and until he had also paid what was due at the present time in respect of the order made that morning of payment of 100l a year on account of the child, from the time that it was committed to the mother's custody. These things having been done to the satisfaction of the Registrar, the decree would be made absolute.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following Commissions in the Army have been distributed :—

Royal Engineers.

No.	Name	Marks.
1.	R. F. G. Bond	39,654
2.	S. G. Rivett-Carnac	37,303
3.	P. T. Bourne	37,025
4.	G. P. Schofield	36,711
5.	W. H. S. Kincard	35,931
6.	J. S. Liddell	35,766
7.	G. O. Bigge	35,516
8.	G. B. Hingston	35,193
9.	C. De W. Crookshank	33,916
10.	H. F. Thuillier	33,358
11.	C. W. Davy	33,312
12.	H. B. des Vaux	33,152
13.	H. W. Rushton	32,981
14.	W. L. Palmer	32,712
15.	G. [illegible] Whitlock	32,680
16.	H. M. Vickers	32,454
17.	C. F. B. Pike	32,441
18.	J. F. H. Carmichael	31,756
19.	H. R. Stockley	31,702
20.	St. G. R. S. Caulfeild	31,459

Royal Artillery.

No.	Name	Marks.
21.	W. B. R. Sandys	31,401
22.	W. St. C. Bland	30,674
23.	R. P. Molesworth	30,175
24.	L. J. Chapman	29,916
25.	H. G. Leahy	29,303
26.	W. A. Matthews	28,184
27.	R. K. Farrant	27,760
28.	L. D. Fraser	27,714
29.	C. O. Head	26,172
30.	G. Laird	25,425
31.	A. A. R. Froom	25,304
32.	A. P. H. Desborough	24,751
33.	E. C. Pottinger	23,737
34.	G. Rice	23,417
35.	P. C. Skipwith	23,109
36.	E. W. Spedding	21,783
37.	M. S. Williams	20,979
38.	R. V. Vassar-Smith	19,929
39.	G. W. Greer	19,521
40.	F. R. Patch	19,390
41.	C. Macl. Robertson	12,372
42.	D. H. Cameron	19,971
43.	S. H. Hooper	19,013
44.	A. D. Kirby	18,522
45.	Hon. W. D. Solater-Booth	18,449
46.	W. F. A. Hopkins	18,423
47.	F. Lyon	17,950
48.	J. F. Fisher	17,388
49.	G. M'K. Franks	16,875
50.	A. R. B. Savage	15,806
50.	Hon. M. R. C. Ward	15,806
52.	A. J. Battine	15,813
53.	R. E. Stuart	15,272
54.	P. H. Parken	13,739

LORD SALISBURY ON IRELAND AND THE FUTURE TORY POLICY.

Lord Salisbury entered Norwich on Wednesday, July 27, in great pomp, seated in a carriage drawn by four postillioned greys, and escorted by fifty mounted local Tories. In the evening, rising in a meeting of 5000 persons, and stimulated by the Shakesperian couplet emblazoned on the front gallery—

"Lift up thy brow, renowned Salisbury,
And with a great heart heave away this storm,"

he replied to a resolution commending himself and his colleagues to the benedictions of all "true patriots." He first showed, to the satisfaction of his cheering audience, that the Conservatives were the "true party of honourable peace," bringing forward in proof thereof the miraculous calm which they had produced on the face of foreign affairs since their advent to office. As to the Wolff affair, he minimised the importance of the Convention, saying that we suffered nothing by its rejection.

THE DEAD IRISH BILLS.

Turning to home affairs, he expressed extreme sorrow, notwithstanding all their affection for her, that Ireland should have taken up so much of the time of Parliament. The blame of this he threw upon the Opposition's obstruction, and then he went on—Well, what is the condition of this great controversy in which we are engaged? I see men of the stamp of Mr. John Morley say the tide is running high in their favour, and success is assured. The only things that have happened in their favour have been that a change of opinion perfectly unexampled in political history, has been executed by Mr Gladstone and his friends. The proposals which Mr. Gladstone brought forward last year—these two bills—they are not only forgotten, they are indignantly repudiated by those who were their authors. (Cheers.) There is no calumny which Gladstonians will resent so keenly as the suggestion that they are in the slightest degree bound by any single provision of these bills. (Laughter.) They repeat to you again and again, with every accent of emphasis, "these bills are dead, dead, dead"—(laughter)—as dead as all the opinions Mr Gladstone has expressed during a long lifetime—(renewed laughter and cheers)—as dead as all the skeletons of abandoned convictions and deserted causes with which the past of his life is strewn. (Loud cheers.) Well, but if they are "dead, dead, dead," what is the Home Rule project to which we are invited to give attention? We have only received one test of it from Mr Gladstone, and that is that it shall be pleasing to Ireland ; and if you press him further pleasing to Irelend means pleasing to the majority of the Irish members, and that is perfectly well known. Because as they are all nominated by Mr. Parnell, it means whatever is pleasing to Mr. Parnell. (Cheers.) And that is the only test we have. Otherwise, he has confined himself to vague and general arguments of general adoption.

"THE OPINIONS OF THE CIVILISED WORLD."

Another argument of vague and general application which Mr. Gladstone is fond of using is what he calls the opinions of the civilised world, (Laughter.) But I want to put a question to Mr. Gladstone, as he is so enamoured of the opinion of the civilised world. (Hear, hear.) I want him to think a little about the present position of Free-trade. (Cheers.) Mind you, I don't care about the opinion of the civilised world. (Laughter.) I don't think the civilised world knows much about either England or Ireland, and I am free to hold either the doctrines of Free-trade or the Union with Ireland without any regard to the civilised world. But, as Mr. Gladstone lays such stress upon that, I would point out to you, not as a matter of speculation, but as a matter of undoubted fact, that Free-trade is condemned by every nation of the civilised world expect ourselves. (Prolonged cheers.)

THE ONLY POLICY.

In this matter of Ireland, to use Mr Gladstone's own words, "our policy holds the field." (Hear, hear.) He has no policy to which he dares to put his name which he will advance against it. All those who are assailing our policy, and talking in vague language of the advantages of Home Rule, and giving all their assistance to the men who support Home Rule, to the followers of Mr. Parnell, whose actions in the past I will not trust myself to qualify—all these are vague assertions and doctrines ; and there is no scheme of government which he now offers in competition with that which we believe to be the right thing. What is the one that we believe to be the right one—that we have in great part already, and, I trust shall entirely induce Parliament to adopt? It is this that first of all the criminal law of the country must be obeyed and enforced. The second condition is that where the law bears hardly upon men—that where it gives opportunity for harshness which there is reason to fear will be exercised, there we have gone far—very far indeed—against the current doctrines and opinions that regulate the relations of men in this country in order that there shall be no pretence of injustice of which the Irish tenant or the Irish peasant can complain. (Cheers.) I freely admit that the extent to which we have gone in that respect is open to criticism ; but what I submit is not open to criticism. It is the sincere desire on our part that, while the law is administered with firmness, no harshness and no injustice shall follow. (Cheers.) Now, we say that is the policy for Ireland. Any other policy is, foredoomed to failure.

IRELAND MUST NOT MONOPOLISE ATTENTION.

I do not feel that Ireland has any right to monopolise our attention. (Hear, hear.) It won't stop legislation at home. England and Scotland can't go on for ever spending the whole of their sessions in discussing provisions for Ireland. We have no doubt still much to do. There are great measures with reference to the purchase of land which it will be the duty of the Government in the next session to introduce ; but I can't hold out to the Irish people the hope that we shall again devote a whole session to their especial service. I think England and Scotland, and, indeed, gallant little Wales have a right to be considered ; but of course in the first instance, it will be our duty to push forward other measures and which have so far failed in consequence of the obstruction that prevails. But if I may speak in genearl terms it seems to me that there are two especial lines in which legislation for Great Britian should progress, and in respect to which you have the right to call for some activity from Parliament. (Cheers.) The first is the consideration of our fiscal system which is full of anomalies. (Cheers.)

THE BURDENED LAND-OWNER NEEDING RELIEF.

But a matter which rests upon a more general acknowledgment and consent is that real property—the interests of those who are connected with the land—are more heavily burdened by our system of rates and taxes combined than is the case with what is called personal property—by which I mean the property of the fund-holder, or property that is entirely separate from land. (Cheers.) The figures upon this matter are so clear to anybody who looks into them that if it merely rested on figures the case would have been acknowledged long ago. But there is always this kind of argument which lies in the background of any resistance to such a project—that it is supposed to be a change in the interest of rich men. There cannot be a greater delusion. No doubt there are a considerable number of rich men who have large properties in land ; but if you will examine the list of those who have properties in land, I think I am not exaggerating in saying that out of every twenty, nineteen could not be called by any stretch of imagination rich men. And the interests of those nineteen are surely as precious and important as the interests of the one rich man put aside. If it bears hardly upon this one rich man and crushes the other nineteen, surely it is unjust. The object is that there should be fairness dealt out to all ; and do not imagine that interests in the soil of England are in an approximate degree the monopoly of rich men. My belief is that all who are connected with the soil, both as owners, farmers, and labourers upon it will be highly benefited if it should be possible to introduce a more just and equal system of levying the rates and taxes which now are so largely borne. (Cheers.) And what is more important to my belief is, that in conversation I find that a belief in the necessity of a wide, a liberal alteration of the law in this respect is entertained by my friend Mr Goschen. (Cheers.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR LOYAL PEOPLE.

Now, the other matter is what is called the extension of local government. Now, I believe, and I have always maintained, that the extension of local government is of enormous value and great utility to the State, so long as is given to the loyal people—(hear, hear)—and I pray you to take notice of that reservation, otherwise I am afraid that irrelevant analogies will be introduced in criticising my observations, and I shall have to defend it at a disadvantage. And by that I do not merely mean the setting up in counties of representative bodies. No doubt that will be done, and I dare say it will answer very well ; but that is not a very large matter. What is important is not that the people should exercise the powers, but that they should have something to exercise it upon. At present the local authority is bound hand and foot by the orders of the authority that sits in Whitehall. As long as that is the case you have no true extension of local government. I need hardly say the grievances of Scotland and Wales are great, and, indeed, if I may mention it, that of Ireland is still greater, in this respect ; but in Ireland there is always that cloud of secondary motives which prevents us from applying the principals of government that we should wish. These seem to me the objects which, in addition to the measure which have been already proposed and partially passed into law, will be the subject, of the activity of Parliament in any future session. I earnestly hope that, whatever attention we may pay to Irish business, we shall not suffer Ireland again alone to occupy the field. (Loud cheers.)

IMPERIAL STRENGTH MUST BE MAINTAINED.

But in all such legislation I should like to utter two cautions, which it seems to me every Conservative member and every Conservative elector ought to bear at heart. The first is that in any legislation which we sanction we take care that we do not destroy confidence—(hear, hear)—that we shall not do anything which shall make men think their investments unsafe, or the fruit of their industry insecure. (Cheers.) If we have been able to maintain at one time an almost fabulous prosperity—if in these narrow islands, with not too fertile a soil, with an ungrateful climate, and a limited space, we have been able to maintain a vast and gradually increasing population, it has been because we have been the centre of a splendid Empire, and of the converging trade in which the Empire is engaged. (Cheers.) If you once allow your imperial strength to fail, if you once allow your imperial fabric to be shattered—if you proclaim to the world that it is possible for importunity, for effort, for agitation, for unscrupulous political conspiracy—(cheers)— to swing from you that unity which is your strength—depend up it your imperial power will vanish like a dream. (Cheers.) In every part of the world your weakness will be known. The great dependencies upon which your strength relies will learn the lesson that is taught them, and you will be left to meditate in suffering in affliction, in destitution, in the loss of all the commercial and economical advantages by which this country has been distinguished, through the folly of neglecting the truth that commercial greatness depends on imperial strength. (Prolonged cheers.)

MORE THACKERAY LETTERS.

The August number of *Scribner's Magazine* contains another batch ofa Thackery's "unpublished letters," from which we make the following extracts :—

AT H. F. HALLAM'S FUNERAL.

Thackery was present at the funeral of H. F. Hallam, his own and Lord Tannyson's friend, and writes thus with reference to the occasion :—

I went to Clevedon and saw the last rites performed for poor dear Harry. I went from here, and waited at Candy's till the time of the funeral, in such cold weather ! Candy's shop was full of ceaseless customers all the time—there was a little boy buying candles and an old woman with the toothache—and at last the moment drew nigh and Tinling in a scarf and hat-band, driving himself down from the Court, passed the shop, and I went down to the church. It looked very tranquil and well ordained, and I had half an hour there before the procession came in view. These ceremonies over a corpse—the immortal soul of a man being in the keeping of God, and beyond the reach of all undertakers—always appear to me shocking rather than solemn ; and the horses and plumes give me pain. The awful moment was when the dear old father—the coffin being lowered into the vault where so much of his affection and tenderest love lies buried—went down into the cave and gave the coffin a last kiss. There was no standing that last most affecting touch of Nature.

A DULL DINNER PARTY.

A dull dinner party some time in 1851 is described as follows—to the description being appended a complimentary allusion to Dickens :—

We had a dull dinner at Lady——'s, a party of——chiefly ; and O ! such a pretty one, blue eyes, gold hair, alabaster shoulders, and such a splendid display of them. Venables was there, very shy and grand-looking—how kind that man has always been to me !—and a Mr. Simeon of the Isle of Wight, an Oxford man, who won my heart by prasing certain parts of "Vanity fair," which people won't like. Carlyle glowered in the evening ; and a man who said a good thing. Speaking of a stupid place at the seaside, Sandwich, I think, somebody said, "Can's you have any fun there?" "Oh ! yes," Corry said, "but you must take it with you." A nice speech, I think, not only witty, but indicating a gay, cheerful heart. I intend to try after that ; we intend to try after that ; and by action and so forth get out of that morbid, dissatisfied condition. Now I am going to dress to dine with Lord Holland ; my servant comes in to tell me it is time. He is a capital man ; an attentive, alert, silent plate-cleaning, intelligent fellow ; I hope we shall go on well together, and that I shall be able to afford him . . . . Boz is capital this month, some very neat pretty natural writing indeed, better than somebody else's again. By jove, he is a clever fellow, and somebody else must and shall do better.

THE POET AND LECTURER.

In a letter dated the 29th of April, 1851, Thakeray gives a glimpse of his experiences as a poet, and also tells how he tried his voice preparatory to beginning his lectures on "The English Humourists of the Eighteen Century" :—

I don't wonder at poets being selfish, such as Wordsworth and Alfred.—I have been for five days a poet, and have thought or remembered nothing else but myself and my rhymes and my measure. If somebody had come to me and said, "Mrs. Brookfield has just had her arm cut off," I should have gone on with, Queen of innumerable isles, tidumtidy, tidumtidy and not stirred from the chair. The children and nobody haven't seen me except at night ; and now though the work is just done (I am just returned from taking it to the *Times*' office) I hardly see the paper before me, so utterly beat, nervous, bilious, and overcome I feel ; so you see you chose a very bad day ma'am for a letter from yours very sincerely. If you were at Cadogan-place I would walk in, I dare say, say God bless you, and then ask leave to go to sleep. Now you must be thinking of coming back to Pimlico soon for the lectures are to begin on the 15th. I tried the great room at Willis's yesterday, and recited part of the multiplication table to a waiter at the opposite end, so as to try the voice. He said he could hear perfectly, and I daresay he could ; but the thoughts somehow swell and amplify with that high-pitched voice and elaborate distinctness. As I perceive how poets become selfish, I see how orators become humbugs had selfish in their way, too, absorbed in that selfish pursuit and turning of periods. It is curious to take these dips into a life new to me as yet, and try it and see how I like it, isn't it? Ah me, idleness is best ; that is, quiet and repose of mind and somebody to love and be fond of, and *nil admirari* in fine.

A LETTER OF APOLOGY.

In the following extract we have a generous admission of a fault :—

I have been at work until now, eight o'clock. The house is very pleasant, Mr. and Mrs. G. bent on being so, the dinners splendacious, and what do you think I did yesterday ? Please to tell Spring Rice this, with my best regards, to-morrow. I thought over the confounded Erminia matter in the railroad, and wrote instantly on arriving here, a letter of contrition and apology to Henry Taylor for having made, what I see now, was a flippant and offensive allusion to Mrs. Taylor. I am glad I have done it. I am glad that so many people whom I have been thinking bigoted and unfair and unjust towards me have been right, and that I have been wrong, and my mind is an immense deal easier.

A GLIMPSE OF THACKERAY'S RELIGION.

Writing to one of his lady correspondents, Thackeray touches on the subject of religion .—

And is W. Bullar going to work upon you with his "simple mysticism"? I don't know about the Unseen World ; the use of the seen world is the right thing I'm sure !—it is just as much God's world and creation as the Kingdom of Heaven with all the angels. How will you make yourself most happy in it ? how secure at least the greatest amount of happiness compatible with your condition ? by despising to-day, and looking up cloud-ward ? Pish. Let us turn God's to-day to its best use as well as any other part of the time. He gives us. When I am on a cloud a-singing, or a pot boiling—I will do my best, and if you are ill, you can have consolations ; if you have disappointments, you can invent fresh sources of hope and pleasure. I'm glad you saw the Crowes, and that they gave you pleasure :—and that noble poetry of Alfred's gives you pleasure (I'm happy to say ma'am I've said the very same thing in prose that you like—the very same words almost). The bounties of the Father I believe to be countless and inexhaustible for most of us here in life ; Love the greatest. Art (which is an exquisite and admiring sense of nature) the next.—By Jove ! I'll admire, if I can, the wings of a Cock-sparrow as much as the pinion of an Archangel ; and adore God the Father of the earth, first ; waiting for the completion of my senses, and the fulfilment of His intentions towards me afterwards, when this scene closes over us. So when Bullar turns up his into the ceiling, I'll look straight at your dear kind face and thank God for knowing that, my dear ; and though my nose is a broken pitcher, yet, Lo and behold there's a Well gushing over with kindness in my heart where my dear lady may come and drink. God-bless you,—and William and little Magdalene.

A RETROSPECT.

A number of the letters in the present batch relate to a visit to Switzerland, on which Thackeray was accompanied by two of his daughters. In a letter written at Berne this passage occurs :—

Travelling as paterfamilias, with a daughter in each hand, I don't like to speak to our country folks ; but give myself airs, rather, and keep off from them. If I were alone I should make up to everybody. You don't see things so well *a trois* as you do alone ; you are an English gentleman ; you are shy of queer-looking or queer-speaking people ; you are in the *coupe* ; you are an earl ; confound your impudence, if you had £5,000 a year and were Tomparr, Esq., you could not behave yourself more high and mightily. Ah! I recollect ten years back a poor devil looking wistfully at the few napoleons in his *gousset*, and giving himself no airs at all. He was a better fellow than the one you know perhaps ; not that our characters alter, only they develop and our minds grow grey and bald, etc. I was a boy ten years ago, bleating out my simple cries in the Great Hoggarty diamond. We have seen many pretty children, two especially, sitting in a little tub by the roadside ; but we agree that there is none so pretty as baby Brookfield, we wish for her and for her mother, I believe. This is a brilliant kind of a tour isn't it? egotistical twaddle. I've forgot the lectures as much as if they had never been done, and my impression is that they were a failure. Come along young ladies, we'll go a walk until dinner-time, and keep the remainder of this sheet.

THE EMPEROR'S BELL AT COLOGNE.

An official notice has been published of the great bell for the Cathedral of Cologne, the solemn inauguration of which took place recently with great pomp. The bell weighs 27,000 kilos., or about 26 tons 13 cwt. The clapper alone weighs 800 kilos., or nearly 15¾ cwt. Its perpendicular height is almost 14½ feet ; its diameter at the mouth nearly 11¼ feet. Twenty-two cannons taken from the French were assigned by the Emperor William for its manufacture ; 5,000 kilos. of tin were added. It was cast by Andreas Hamm, of Frenkenthal, and 21,000 marks (1,050*l*.) were paid for the casting. It will be known as the Kaiserglocke, or Emperor's bell ; and as the two other large bells in the cathedral bear the epithets respectively of Pretiosa (precious) and Speciosa (beautiful), this one is styled Gloriosa. It bears above an inscription recording that "William, the most august Emperor of the Germans and King of the Prussians, mindful of the heavenly help granted to him whereby he conducted the late French war to a prosperous issue, and restored the German Empire, caused cannons taken from the French to be devoted to founding a bell to be hung in the wonderful cathedral then approaching completion." A likeness of St. Peter, the name patron of the church, is on the side, beneath which is a quatrain in the style of the mediæval conceits, praying that, as devout hearts rise heavenward at hearing the sound of the bell, so may the doorkeeper of heaven open wide the gates of the celestial mansion. On the opposite side is inscribed a sestet in German, of which the translations is :—

I am called the Emperor's bell ;
I proclaim the Emperor's honour ;
On the holy watch-tower I am placed.
I pray for the German Empire,
That peace and protection
God may ever grant to it.

The bell was solemnly blessed in the cathedral by the Archbishop of Cologne, according to the elaborate ritual set out in the *Pontificale Romanum*. The ceremony was very long, many psalms being chanted by the clergy and choristers while the bell was being sprinkled with blessed water and anointed with chrism and the portion of St. Luke, x. 38-42, was chanted by a deacon. Incense and myrrh were burnt within it, and many symbolical rites performed. The opinions of experts are divided as to whether the note which the bell sounds is C sharp or D.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON PARTY POLITICS.

Mr. C. T. Grant, of Glasgow, has received the following letter from Professor Tyndall, dated Alt Lusgen, Brieg, Switzerland, July 20 :—

Something is certainly gained for the cause of healthy political action when a gentleman, whose presence has been hitherto so much dry rot in the tissue of Unionism, has at length taken his proper place under his appropriate master. Sir George Trevelyan knows the text "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath ;" but he does not know the truth, or knowing it has failed to act upon it, that party politics were made for the nation, and not the nation for party politics. It is well know that in theological matters I have cut myself adrift from my early moorings ; but I cannot forget the law-abiding congregation with which I mingled in my boyhood. I do not speak of Ulster, which I doubt not will in the last extremity be able to take care of itself ; but of the scattered assemblies in other part of Ireland, to which attention has been so forcibly called by Mr. Chamberlain. Braver or more loyal men than those scattered ones do not exist on the face of the earth, and I would enter my most solemn protest against their being handed over to the tender mercies of the Romish hierarchy and the National League. Were the necessity to arise—which may God forbid!—I should be prepared to go beyond mere protest against so infamous a consummation. If I write thus strongly it is because I understand the problem and see clearly the perils to which so many shut their eyes. To what a pass have we come ! Liberal England and Liberal Scotland fouled in the meshes of one perverted intellect ! The plainest dictates of political morality set at naught, consistency, manhood, truth thrown upon the winds ; lies and hypocrisy sown broadcast accepted in their stead. It resembles the consummation predicted by St. Paul ; *our* days being "the latter days" to which he referred. Pause and look at it. How complete must be the demoralization which enables Sir George Trevelyan to justify to himself his recent action ! Over no other politician have I heard so many sighs and moans, for surely no other politician has made shipwreck of so promising a name and fame. Only a few months ago the best Liberal intellects of my acquaintance held him in high esteem and looked with what they thought "sure and certain hope" to his future ; but both esteem and hope have vanished like an Alpine mist, the unflinching political rectitude with which he was too readily credited having vanished in advance. Were St. Paul amongst us and could he be thought of as mingling in terrestrical politics one can imagine him pointing his thin finger at the Separatist canidate for Bridgeton, and saying, "Behold and illustration. There is one of the departers from the faith. Behold there a conscience once vital and sentient, but now seared with hot iron." Thus morally canterized, Sir George Trevelyan abandons the companionship of men of truth and honour to follow the fortunes of a hoary rhetorician who, though allowing himself time to play the dilettante with the gods of Olympus and other subjects, remained until his seventy-seventh year in ignorance of the blackguardism of the Act of Unity. Such ignorance, were it real would be criminal, and if it be not real the criminality is deeper still. From the political baseness thus exemplified, and which for the moment is unhappily paramount in the Liberal party ; from the weakness and tergiversation of a man whom I once esteemed, I turn with relief to the steadfast Nature by whose abounding grandeur I am here surrounded, and whose blessed privilege is still to cheer, strengthen, and console.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, August 10, 1887.

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 97 11
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	" 100 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	102 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	102 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies.

7	Per Cent. 1886 (1891)	Alipore Coal	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Asiatic	Noml.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	102 0
7	Per Cent. (1887 1892)	Calcutta S. N. Co	102 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892)	Canal Press	103 0
7	Per Cent. 1887 (1892)	Cawn. Cotton Mills	104 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891)	Darj. Him. Ry.	98 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896)	Do. do.	98 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	99 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Tea	100 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute	103 0
8	Per Cent.	Goosery Jute Mills	100 0
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Hooghly Mills	103 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Howrah Mills	103 0
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	do. (New issue)	101 0
7	Per Cent. 1884 (1899)	Inland Flotilla	108 0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890)	India General	105 0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889)	Kurseong Darj. Tea	103 0
8	P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92)	Raneegangee Coal,	103 0
0	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	Sapakati Tea	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894)	Selim Tea	103
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890)	Sing & Murmah	104 0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895)	TitaghurPaperMills	105 0

Calcutta Port Trust Debentures.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	97 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	106 0

Madras Municipal Debentures.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 100 0 Noml.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	145
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	860
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	40
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	10pr
Delhi & London Bank	£25	nil.	150
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	122
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	100
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co	100	6 ad-int.	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	34
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	145
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.	92
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.	1550x
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	a12-6	......	12½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	72
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	2½ p.ct.	1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	68
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10p.sh	270x
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	70
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	86
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	140
Calcutta Central Press	100	y. 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	55
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	109
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y 2 p. ct.	85
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	101x
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	2 p. ct.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	115
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p. ct.	83
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	52
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 7 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	6 p. ct.	102
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	34n.
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	½
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	49
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	5 p. ct.	100
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	34
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	215
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	107
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	91
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	20d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	94x
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	91
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	105x
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	2 p. ct.	59x
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	65
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	290x
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	120
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	60
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	101x
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5½ p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	35
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	45
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	22
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	67
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	2½ p. ct.	102
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	99
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	125x
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	77x

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

Adulpore Torai (Darij.)	100	nil. ‡	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	5 p. ct.	42
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct.	50
Assam Company	180	10 p. ct.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil ‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.	66
Bengal (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	40
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct. ‡	30
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	80a
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	40
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	16
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct. ‡	106
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. ‡	32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	25
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. ‡	24
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. ‡	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	16
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct. ‡	100
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	31
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4 p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	2½ p. ct. ‡	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	168x
Durrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	80
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	20
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil. ‡	28
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	53
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	28 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. ‡	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	12
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	95	nil. ‡	32
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct. ‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	31
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. ‡	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct. ‡	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct.	100
Indian Terai	500	10 p. ct. ‡	440
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct. ‡	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct.	88
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct.	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	18
Kamptie Gwalhe (Assam)	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. ‡	45
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	nil. ‡	70
Do. contributory	200	nil. ‡	60
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½ p. ct. ‡	32
Loesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	53
Loobah	100	10 p. ct. ‡	110
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. ‡	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	23
Mesai Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct. ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. ‡	25
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	12
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	7
Moran, Assam	80	......	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.	100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.	90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	100
North Western Cachar	100	2½ p. ct.	28
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	27
Punkabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	82
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil. ‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. ‡	35
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58
Runglee Rungliot	100	10 p. ct.	100
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	8 p. ct. ‡	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct. ‡	48
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct. ‡	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	50
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct. ‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	75
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct. ‡	26
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct.	90
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	102
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	6 p. ct. ‡	135
Upper Assam	£10	nil. ‡	15
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	......	...

ad.-int. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1886
* Total dividend on crop of 1886.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
—Dividend for the year.
—Buyers.
a Sellers.
w—Wanted.
x Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
r—Rupees per share.
and 8 cent., guaranteed for 5 years.

INDIAN HORSEMANSHIP.

An American writer gives an account of some of the riding feats which he witnessed during a stay in the camp of the Arapahoe Indians. He says :—

One day, Friday, the chief of the tribe, said to me he would like to show off his young men and let me see how well they could ride, so in about an hour they drew up before the tents in war paint and feathers, and were as fine looking set of young fellows as I had ever seen. Hardly but one was six feet in height, and beautifully proportioned. They sat their horses like centaurs, and were ease and grace itself in the saddle. At a signal from the chief they began their movements with a yell that sent the blood curdling to the heart, and was enough, if heard unawares or in the night time to make one's hair stand on end. In a moment they had disappeared over a neighbouring hill to the right, and I thought they had gone, but hearing a mighty trampling of horses, I looked to the left, and there they came. I can compare it two nothing but the wind and they swept by so swift and compact that they looked like a ball of horses and men. Splitting in two, one body swept to the right and another to the left and again disappeared. In about two minutes the two bodies charged each other in solid lines, and I waited almost breathlessly for the shock but as the horses' heads almost touched each other the files skilfully opened to the right and left and the lines passed through the intervals without touching. Wheeling to the right about they passed back in an instant and again disappeared over the hills.

It was about fifteen minutes before they came in sight, and Friday informed me they were blowing their horses. Presently on they came, and, wheeled by fours, formed columns, broke by fours, and finally deployed as skirmishers. It was now we saw the finest individual horsemanship. Some would approach lying so close to the pony's back nothing but the horse could be seen. Others stood up and rode as circus men do. Some would hang with one foot and one hand on the horses and sweep by, their bodies completely protected by the bodies of the animals. Some leaped upon the ground holding to the mane of the horse, and, after running a step or two, would swing themselves up on the backs of the horses again as easily as any circus rider could do it.

The positions they assumed, and the feats of horsemanship which they performed, were incredible, and I doubt if anything outside of a circus ring ever equalled it. They would throw objects on the ground and pick them up again while passing at full speed, the warriors hanging to the sides of the horses with one foot and one hand. They drew bows and shot arrows from underneath the necks and even bellies of their horses while riding at a fast gallop. Our cavalry could not learn to ride as well as these Indians did if each man was trained for 20 years. They exchanged horses while riding, and got behind each other. One man would fall off his horse as if wounded, and two others would ride up beside him, and, taking him by an arm and leg, swing him between their horses and carry him off.

The exhibition, or drill, as Friday called it, lasted nearly two hours, and the men and horses were completely exhausted. I had never seen such magnificent feats of horsemanship in my life, and I freely said so. At this Friday was much pleased, and, calling up the young men, repeated to them in a loud voice what I had said, and added a few words of his own, complimenting them. The young men were very proud of the manner in which they had acquitted themselves, and I could imagine the feelings of their parents and sweethearts. The performers were much worn out, some of them being hardly able to stand after their violent exercise, and all evening I saw them lying in the lodges, where the Indian women brought them food and water, bathed their hands, arms, and limbs, and combed their hair.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Clermont-Ferrand letters of M. Laur about General Boulanger (says the Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News* on July 24) and the overtures made to him by the Royalists, with a view, as is alleged, to a *coup d'etat*, are leading to a duel. *La Lanterne*, *La France* in an editorial article, and the *Intransigeant*, all endorsed what M. Laur wrote. As M. Yves Guyot is the leading writer of *La Lanterne*, no small stir was caused in Paris by the following, which appeared in that journal :—

"We were aware of the facts about which our contemporary speaks before they were made public, but if we then judged it best not to public them there is now no reason why we should not confirm the allegation of *La France*."

M. Paule de Cassagnac denied directly the truth of M. Laur's narrative, because it was impossible that eighty-four generals could enter into a conspiracy of any kind. The honour of the French army was not to be suspected. He then said in *L'Autorite* :—

"It is not true. It is not possible, and author of that anonymous letter you lie! Your statement is infamous, dishonouring, and the honour of our noble army cries out against it. With your letter in my hand I went yesterday along the benches of the Right, of the Royalists, and of the Imperialists, and I asked leave of them to inflict on you a contradiction as resonant and as branding as a slap on the face. I defy you to name any of the 84 generals or the members of the delegation of the Right."

M. Laur, for he turns out to have been the correspondent, reserved to himself the power of placing dots on the i's whenever denials were given. After his letters appeared the names were loudly asked for. *La France* answered that if General Boulanger had not already denounced the generals in question it was because he was held back by a feeling of pity. If he had exposed them they would have been liable to transportation. The General alone could name them. If *La France* gave them on an anonymous authority it would be flatly contradicted. What then was the use unless the War Minister (General Ferron) authorised General Boulanger to speak? Next day M. de Cassagnac had an article in his paper with the heading "Coward and Liar." He attempted to show that *La France* had sneaked out of its engagements and was trying to shelter itself behind General Boulanger. To all this *La France* replied in these terms :—

"We cannot exactly say what the writer of the Clermont-Ferrand letters will say, but we can guess. He is not in town. But pending his return we think well to repeat what he last said—namely, that it is of great consequence for the public to know the names of the reactionary Deputies who proposed a *coup d'etat* to General Boulanger. The Government is bound in duty to authorise him to speak. Why does it not do so?"

M. Paul de Cassagnac again having denied that attempts had been made by Deputies of the Right to entice General Boulanger into a *coup d'etat*, admitted, however, that he made reserves in regard to the Bonapartists. He allowed that there was in General Boulanger the stuff of a man to execute a *coup d'etat*. He also said that the General made sure of their help, having showered favours upon them. The next phase was the sending of a challenge by M. Laur to M. de Cassagnac. The gentlemen who called on him yesterday with it were told he was out of town, and would only be back on Wednesday. Meanwhile, *La Justice*, which had taken no notice of the affair, brought out the following :—

"*La Republique Francaise* wonders that we have not republished the Clermont-Ferrand letters, or said what we thought about them. We abstained because we did not think them serious, and we regret that they were not held as such by the whole Republican Press. As they have, however, become a source of controversy, we publish below their most salient passages. What we think is that too great liberties have been taken with General Boulanger in printing what he said in the intimacy of his home circle, and in giving a twist to his words. We do not believe that he authorised this correspondence. Those who say he did are unjust towards him."

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

The following interesting account of a natural curiosity is furnished by a lady correspondent signing herself "A.," London :—

In the village of Santa Maria del Tule, which is not far from Santa Lucia, in Mexico, stands the old tree called Sabino known in all the republic. The village lies hidden under groves of guava and pomegranate trees and its little chapel is shaded by the Sabino. The dome of verdure which surrounds its enormous trunk, when seen from a distance, appears like a little wood, but on nearer approach it impresses the imagination by its prodigious development. The trunk, at its greatest diameter, measures 39 feet, and 20 feet higher it is the same. Then it divides into two trunks, and its strong branches, similar to those of an oak a century old, form a shade a hundred feet wide. The tree is not so high in proportion to its enormous diameter, and its height does not exceed 80 feet. What surprises the visitor, besides this giant's stature, is its astonishing vitality. It is full of sap, and the incisions made in the bark do not remain longer than a year. The Indians watch the tree, however, so that no sacrilegious hand shall attack the old monument. Like all that belongs to their past, they guard the Sabino by a superstitious veneration. No one visits it without their superintendence, and every day they sweep and clean about the foot of the tree, and do not allow any one to break the smallest branch.

MR MORLEY ON GOVERNMENT INCONSTANCY.

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE.

The Hackney Reform Club was on Saturday afternoon, July 23, openedby Mr. John Morley, who, in the course of his speech, said :—

I think the moment at which you are opening your club is a moment of good omen. I am not going to dwell at any length upon the signs in the electoral horizon which have rejoiced the hearts of all Liberals within the last few weeks. (Cheers.) The figures have been analysed, and you all know very well what is the moral of those figures. The moral is that the tide has, undoubtedly, turned, and is now flowing fully in our favour. (Great cheering.) It is clear that the constituencies in this country—those of our own friends who a year ago held aloof from polls because of their doubt of the policy on which we were entering—now perceive that what we told them was true, and the professions and the pretentions of the Conservative party, and of the Dissentient Liberals who are now working with them, are neither more nor less than a very pitiful imposture. (Cheers.) I do not use rather emphatic language of that kind without being prepared to justify it.

THE GOVERNMENT ADOPTING MR. PARNELL'S POLICY.

The Government have spent this half year in devising an instrument which they intend to use, so they say, for the putting down of the National League. (Hear, hear.) But—and this is the point to which I invite your attention—they have no sooner got powers for putting down the National League than they come to the House of Commons, and they announce that they are going to accept the policy of the president of the National League—Mr Parnell. (Cheers.) And we are really now, gentlemen, in this truly absurd position. They say that within a few days we may expect to be told in the House of Commons that the Irish Government propose to proclaim the National League. I do not know how that may be, but I think it it will be an extraordinary piece of political irony—a piece of irony almost without a parallel—that they should come to Parliament and ask for these exceptional repressive powers against the League when they are doing what the president of the League urged them to do a year ago, and which, if they had done as he and we urged them to do, the course of events during the last twelve months, and perhaps during the next twelve months, would have been very different indeed (Cheers.)

LORD SALISBURY'S VACILLATION.

In August last year Lord Salisbury stated this—"We do not contemplate any revision of judicial rents. We do not think it would be honest, in the first place, and we think it would be exceedingly inexpedient." Let us watch Lord Salisbury's mind. That was in August when he said it would not be honest. Now, in April of this year Lord Salisbury held to the very same-ground. The next step was in May to bring in a clause which did in effect admit the principle of re-opening rents and revising the rents during the statutory term. That was in May. In June, in the House of Lords, having put this clause in, Lord Salisbury agreed to take it out. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, persons who change their minds lightly are sometimes very stubborn when once they have screwed themselves to a point, and you might have expectad that, after all this vacillation, Lord Salisbury would have stuck to his text (Hear, hear.) But that is not so. Now, owing to causes which are pretty well kdown, but of which we have not yet got an authoritative account, Lord Salisbury goes back, he retreats from his own withdrawal, and he accepts the policy of revision of rents in a much wider form than he had himself rejected it one month ago. (Laughter, and hear, hear.)

MR. GOSCHEN'S POLITICAL MORALITY.

There is one other old friend of ours whose position, I think, is not to be envied, and that is the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) His position, I confess, shocks me immensely, because I have always looked upon Mr. Goschen as a man who was nothing if not an austere and a firm adherent to his principles. (Hear, hear.) Why, it was he who accused the Liberals not long ago of debauching the political morality of some constituency or other. I wonder who is debauching political morality now? (Cheers and Laughter.) What is the political morality of a Cabinet which advocates and presses upon its supporters, and is going to carry through Parliament, proposals which, unless they have changed their minds within the last few days, Mr. Goschen and his colleagues belived to be dishonest and mischeivuos proposals? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Goschen warned us at the last election of poor politicians who are ever swimming with the stream. Who is swimming with the stream now? (Cheers.) And a very muddy and turbid stream too. (Hear, hear.) Remember what Mr. Goschen has been doing. He has been striving almost harder than any one else to pass the Coercion Bill. He has come to the table night after night—we have seen him—he has struck the bar very hard, he has cried out "law and order" very loudly, and he has always sat down amidst prolonged and ringing cheers, (Laughter.) But what has become of all that—what has become of the passionate invectives he used to deliever against Mr. Parnell and all his works? He comes down and practically accepts and enforces upon Parliment Mr. Parnell's own policy, and tells Mr. Parnell, in very courteous language, that he is very glad that he has been fortunate enough to get his approval, and he hopes they will have his support. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

DISHONEST FOR THREE YEARS ONLY.

I only want to say one word more. (Cries of "Go on.") I want to notice the excuse which the Cabinet will make, and are making for this great change of view. They say they admit that, although rents must be revised, revision will be only temporary. (Cries of "Oh, oh.") Well, but if it is dishonest I do not see what the temporory character has to do with it. (Hear, hear.) It is not going very far to say that you are only going to be dishonest for three years. (Laughter.) It is not going very far to say that you are only going to be mad and foolish till 1889. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I think that they are greatly deluding themselves, and the dissentient Liberals are deluding themselves, if they think that the proposals which are dependent upon the passing of a Tory measure of land purchase are only temporary proposals. (Hear, hear.)

We should like to know what the Tory measure of land purchase is going to be (Cheers.)

THE LIBERAL COURSE UNALTERED.

So far as we are concerned, we are where we were. (Hear, hear.) They may vacillate, they may waver. If they have no compass, we have. (Cheers.) Our compass by which we steer points to where it pointed last year. (Hear; hear.) We will not be content with any settlement of the Irish question which does not give to Irishmen a full and effective control over all affairs and matters which Parliament shall declare to be Irish affairs. (Cheers. I do not believe that our party has gone back upon that. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, I think that as Liberals we have come closer and closer to that policy which was announced last year, and are the less afraid of it (Cheers.)

GENERAL GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

At the recent exercises in memory of the late General Grant, held in Hartford, Connecticut, the following curious statistics in regard to the manufacture of his book, "The Personal Memoirs of General Grant," were read :—

"In binding the books, 44,359 square yards of cloth were used, which, if put in one piece, would make a strip one yard wide and 25 1-5th miles long. The gold used in stamping, lettering, &c., on all styles of binding, if coined, would make 15,446, 47-100 dollars. The price paid the gold beaters for this gold was 21,639 dollars and 50 cents. There was 276 barrels of binder's paste used, weighing about 69,000 pounds, and 27,882 sheep skins, 7,221 goat skins, and 138 calf skins. As none of these skins were split, it represents, of course, the killing of an equal number of animals. About 302,310 reams of paper were used in the printing, which weighed about 1,813,880 pounds, or 906½ tons. This put into one piece would make a strip two feet wide and 1,682½ miles long. If the books were piled up in one row the narrowest way, that is the same as they would stand in a book-case, it would take a shelf 19½ miles long to hold them. If the pages of the books were joined together, it would make a strip of paper six inches wide, and 6,710 miles long, or considerably over twice the distance from New York to Liverpool. Forty-one steam presses were at work both day and night in printing the books, over 1,000 operatives were employed, and over 9,000 agents engaged in the distributing of the book. To these latter the sum paid in commissions for selling the book was considerably more than 1,000,000 dollars in cash.

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The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

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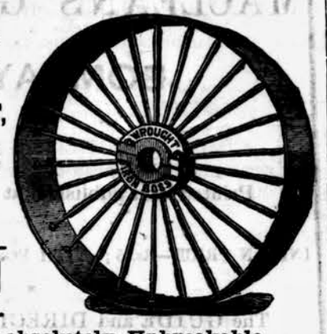

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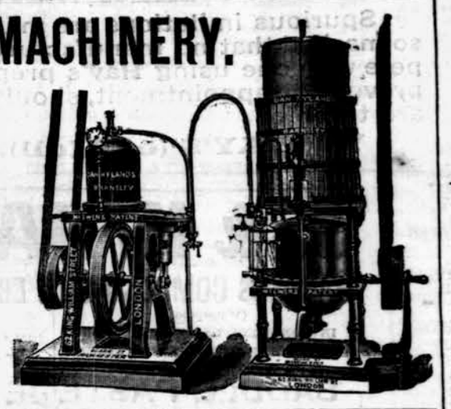

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The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE" *Red Capsule.*

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CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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